Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXV NO. 187 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Critical Stage In Sino-Japanese Relations

Immediate Choice Between Peace And War

Large Scale Struggle To Begin Next Week

KAWAGOE'S VISIT TO NANKING POSTPONED

TOKIO, Aug. 8.

Events of the past month are considered here to have greatly aggravated the situation in North China. It is feared that the struggle is likely to be protracted and on a large scale. Now that the Japanese Communities have been evacuated from Yangtsze Valley and Sino-Japanese Relations have been virtually severed, hostilities are expected to reopen in the course of the week.

KAWAGOE'S VISIT POSTPONED

According to the Nanking correspondent of the "Nichi Nichi", the Japanese Embassy staff decided at a conference that it would be useless for M. Kawagoe to go to Nanking as no peaceful settlement by diplomatic negotiations was possible, in view of the present conditions. M. Kawagoe, therefore, will not visit Nanking for some time.

MOST CRITICAL STAGE

A Nanking message says defining the Chinese Government's attitude, should Kawagoe desire to open negotiations, a Foreign Office spokesman said that there was no objection as long as diplomatic negotiations were not broken off. He added that Sino-Japanese relations had reached such a critical stage that the issue of peace or war would have to be determined almost at once.—Reuter.

WAR ON CHILD MARRIAGES

French Decree Bans Evil Practice In Indian Possessions

PARIS, August 7.

An official decree is published forbidding child marriages in French possessions in India and fixes the minimum ages for boys at 16 and girls at 14, except by special dispensation.

In cases of contravention the penalty is up to a month's imprisonment prescribed for responsible relatives, guardians, officials and priests. Illegal marriages will be annulled.

The preamble points out that child marriages are rigorously prohibited in British India and says that French prestige demands termination of a State affairs prejudicial to the race in the country, to morals and individual liberty.—Reuter.

KENT TO VISIT WINDSOR

VIENNA, Aug 7.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent who are on a holiday, touring the continent, have arrived here. They are expected to-morrow to go to Castle Wasserleonburg where Duke and Duchess of Windsor are spending their honeymoon.—Reuter.

LOWER COURTS REFORM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

The Senate has passed the Lower Court Reform Bill.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

5 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

LISBON Aug 8.

Five directors of the new Portuguese Airline were killed when making a propaganda flight. The aeroplane caught fire after falling two miles off the coast between Lisbon and Figueirafoz. The machine was piloted by Abel Pessoa, President of the New Company.—Reuter.

S. O. S. FROM GREEK Steamer

Bombed By Aircraft 18 Miles From Algiers

MARSEILLES, August 7.

Five thousand ton Greek steamer, 'Ktistakis', sent out an S.O.S. after bombing by aircraft, 18 miles west of Algiers.—Reuter's Special

BOMBS MISS MARK

ALGIERS, August 7.

Two bombs were dropped near 'Ktistakis' by an aeroplane bearing the same marks as those which attacked the 'British Corporal' practically at the same position. Neither bombs found the mark and the 'plane made off.—Reuter's Special.

Who Dropped Bombs On "Mongioia?

ALGIERS, Aug. 8.

According, to a Dutch Non-Intervention observer aboard the "Mongioia" bombs were dropped by a nationalist three-engined seaplane.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS BLAME SPANISH GOVT.

SALAMANCA, Aug. 8.

An official statement blames the Spanish Government Air Force for the bombing of the ships off Algiers, and declared that no insurgent 'planes were flying over the sea when the three ships in question were bombed. It cites the fact that one of the bombed ships was Italian as proving that the attacks were not the work of insurgent airmen.—Reuter.

DRIVE ON SANTANDER

Spanish Rebel Claim

HENDAYE, Aug. 7

A drive on the Santander Front is reported by the insurgents who claim to have shot down twelve of the newly arrived squadron of thirty Russian planes. The same sources declare that "Almirante Cervera", accompanied by gunboat "Dato", bombarded Santona coast and other points on the North coast On the Teruel Front the insurgents claim to have captured the important Sierra De La Cruz.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CONGRESS CABINET AT WORK

By Our Special Representative

See Page 12

"ANDAMAN DAY" ON SATURDAY NEXT

Jawahar's Call For Nation-Wide Demonstrations

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

The following Press statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"Two days ago I called attention to the very serious situation created in the Andamans and the dangerous results which might follow the hunger strike of political prisoners.

I also appealed for All-India demonstrations in favour of the hunger-strikers. I understand that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has fixed September 14 as the 'Andaman Day' for Bengal.

"I suggest that this day be observed all over the country."

Pandit Nehru, accompanied by his Secretary and daughter, left for Bombay this morning.—A.P.

"LONG-STANDING PUBLIC SCANDAL"

Andrews On Urgency Of Closing Down Andamans Settlement

WARDHA, Aug. 8.

Joining whole-heartedly in the protest, which Poet Rabindranath Tagore "so nobly expressed in the name of humanity," in connection with the Andamans hunger-strike, Mr. C. F. Andrews stated to the Associated Press that people both in India and Britain, who had taken up the cause of penal reform would rejoice if the isolated penal settlement of the Andamans was closed down.

After referring to the recent action of the French Government in closing down a similar isolated settlement at Cayenne, Mr. Andrews observed that the Government of India's own officials had already condemned the Andamans. Their continued use for penal purposes had long been a public scandal, and sooner they were closed down the better.

Mr. Andrews had a prolonged interview with Gandhiji at Shevgaon, which is stated to have been of a personal character.—A.P.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM AMONG PARSIS

Lady Billimoria On Urgency Of Its Solving

In order to popularise the work of the Indian Statistical Bureau a gathering was held at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday morning under the presidency of Lady Jerbai Billimoria. After tte film of "Desh Dipak" was screened, the President dwelt on the problem of unemployment among Parsis' which was growing acute every day, she pleaded for urgent measures for tackling it. The question of poverty was not confined to the poor only but it was a question for the whole community. She appealed to the audience to give their whole hearted support to the good work undertaken by the Bureau.

Speeches were then made by Sir J Coyaji, Mr. Fakirji Bharucha, Khan Saheb Nanabhoy Mirza, who explained the work of the Bureau.

Dr. Behram Mehta said over 85 investigators were doing the work of the Bureau which had undertaken to collect statisics from 12,000 families. Upto now about 7,000 families had responded to their call. Unification of all Charities and trusts had been aimed at, and it should be borne in mind that some of the details asked for in the questionnaire may be deemed as unnecessary by some persons whereas they were essential for measures that would lead to the well-being of the community Ervad Framroze Bode stressed the necessity of completing the work that was inaugurated by late Sir S. Pochkhanawala.

WILL MAHATMA DIVULGE DELHI TALKS?

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

It is understood the meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha will be a most important one and Mahatma Gandhi will communicate to the members of the Committee the talks he had with His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi.

It is believed that the Mahatma had more important talks with the Viceroy than given out in the communique.—United Press.

ANDAMAN PRISONERS' DAY IN CITY

The Andaman Prisoners' Day will be observed on the 14th of August according to the latest instructions of the Congress President.

FRENCH GUNBOAT AND DESTROYER TO SCENE

PARIS, August 7.

A gunboat and destroyer have been ordered to the region of Algiers to actively protect the French shipping.—Reuter's Special.

Police Raid Palestine Arab Higher Committee Offices

Christians To Combat British Plan

The Friendly Attitude Of Govt. Only Widens Hostility Of Two Parties

JERUSALEM, (By Mail).

"Palestine and Transjordan" writes:—

What was described by most people as an insulting incident happened last Saturday evening when the Arab High Committee held the usual session at its offices in the Sheikh Jarrah quarter. During the deliberations a group of British constables numbering about thirty headed by two commandants of Police (C. I. D. Division) encircled the building and some of them entered it for a search. The search appeared to be for some persons of whom Subhi Bey Khadra, who was at that time in the Offices of the Committee, was one. A search was made of the upper storey which was occupied by a private family. During the search the police disconnected the telephone wire and two sheets of a memorandum on the Royal Commission's report was taken from the typewriting machine.

ALLEGATIONS

The memorandum expresses the Committee's views on the report of the Royal Commission and is intended to be sent to Arab government and to the League of Nations. Early in the search it appears that two constables tried to arrest one of the Supreme Moslem Council's attendants and to confiscate his revolver for which he had a licence. It is understood that the attendant was beaten and slightly injured in the head while he was being arrested outside the building. At the end of the search Subhi Bey Khadra was detained and sent to police quarters where he was informed that they had a warrant of arrest against him under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. It happened that His Eminence the Grand Mufti was not in the building when the search took place.

INDIGNATION ROUSED

Next morning the Committee held a session and sent a letter to His Excellency the High Commissioner, protesting against the incident which has aroused a lot of public indignation at a time when the Committee was exercising every effort to keep peace and tranquillity in the country. Several telegrams from local committees were received protesting against this action.

The Bishops and Archbishops of the Christian Communities in Iraq sent a joint telegram to King Ghazi and the Prime Minister supporting the Iraqi Government "in its noble stand towards the Holy Land and in its efforts to protect Palestine as an Arab country." A similar telegram was sent to the Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem.

CHRISTIANS IN GALILEE REJECT

A meeting of Christian Arab representatives from towns and villages in the Haifa and Galilee districts was held on the 18th July at the residence of Bishop Gregourious Hajjar Metropolitan of the Greek Catholic Community in Haifa. The Bishop welcomed the representatives of the different Christian Communities, regretted that there was no space to invite Moslem representatives as well and referred to the Common bond between all Arabs in endeavouring to obtain their rights. He said that the Christian Arabs have been attached to the country for hundreds of years and have been trustees for Holy Christians places on behalf of millions of Christians in the world. The scheme of transplanting us destroys our entity. The following resolutions were adopted at the end of the meeting.

TO COMBAT SCHEME

(1) A unanimous rejection of the Partition scheme and a request to notify this rejection to the Palestine Government, the British Government and the League of Nations.

(2) The creation of a Christian Arab Committee representing the Galilee District to combat the partition scheme.

The following telegram was sent to the High Commissioner and the League of Nations:

"Religious dignitaries and representatives from Palestine Christian Arabs of different Christian communities who assembled to-day in Haifa at Bishop Hajjar's residence consider the Government statement of policy of 7th July which includes the partition of the country under the recommendation of the Royal Commission, that this policy is a glaring violation of their right of self-determination admitted by the Covenant of the League of Nations, is a menace to their religious entity and an infringement on their Arab National unity. They consider that every policy which forces any of them or their fellow countrymen to leave the country or change his place of residence or his nationality or to create three states out of this precious part of their indivisible Holy land, is a policy which cannot be logically applied and is an infringement on the religious, historical and moral sanctity of this country in the eyes of millions of believers in the world."

Mohammad Ali Aloubeh Pacha, former Minister and well-known Moslem leader in Egypt sent a telegram to the Arab Higer Committee expressing the sympathy of the Egyptians against "This great injustice which if applied would be one of the worst brutalities of the 20th century."

FREE OPINION & SUPPRESSION

Commenting on the Government's new coercive policy, "Falastin" states that notwithstanding the fact that the Royal Commission's Report is still a project not yet adopted either by the League of Nations or by the British Government, we note with great sorrow that the Government has resorted to execute that part of it recommending the use of force before it is finally approved for execution. The execution of that part of the report pertaining to the use of force does not only contradict legal principles, but fails to be in harmony with the alleged desire of the Government to know the frank opinion of the population on the scheme of partition. We do not think that the British Government, which was anxious that the Report should be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru To Speak

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, will address a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Azad Maidan.

RECEPTION TO JAWAHAR

All-Parties Muslim Association Joins

The "F" Ward Congress Committee is according a reception to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, at the Dadar Station when he arrives by the Calcutta Mail to-day (Monday) morning.

The All-Parties Muslim Association is joining in the reception.

OVER-AGE U. S. DESTROYERS

Move For Lease To Brazil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has introduced a proposal in the Congress to authorise the Navy to lease for Brazil the six over-age United States destroyers.

Mr. Walsh said that Brazil is trying to build a modest Navy on account of certain tendencies in the world situation and the State Department believed that it would be better to lease warships than for Brazil to obtain the assistance of other Powers.—Reuter.

Hundred Villages Inundated

FLOOD HAVOC IN ORISSA

Congress Despatch Relief Parties: But Boat Cannot Ply Due To Strong Current

CUTTACK, August 7.

Cuttack had a heavy shower this afternoon. The sky is still overcast. High waves are still dashing against the embankments wherein more breaches are apprehended.

People on Trees.

According to reports received here, nearly 100 villages of the districts of Puri and Cuttack have been inundated. The people are taking shelter on trees. Fodder and food are badly needed.

Congress Relief.

Congress volunteers have already been despatched to the flooded areas. It is said relief boats cannot ply there due to strong current.

Since this morning the rivers have recorded slight falls in their levels.—United Press.

FLOOD SITUATION IN CUTTACK

CUTTACK, Aug. 8.

The flood situation is showing signs of improvement. The water in Kathjori river has gone down by 2 feet this morning.

It is understood the Chief Minister has granted a sum of money for giving relief to sufferers from the floods.

A Government communique issued last night states that the Mahanadi has reached the highest level ever known Relief Officers have been sent to different parts of the district and the Government are taking all precautions to deal with the situation.—United Press.

Two Men Of Relief Party Drowned

PURI, Aug. 7.

A sub-inspector of Bhubaneswar Police and a sub-overseer of Khurda Khasmahal were drowned when a relief boat dashed against a tree on the bank of the river Gangua and capsized. The men were on flood duty along with five others who were rescued.

The latest report on the flood situation shows that the waters are receding in the Orissa rivers.—A P

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a very fair, cultured girl, less than twenty-five years of age, of aristocratic family, to marry a Hindu in the Indian Civil Service. Apply box No. 8866, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A young energetic beautiful, respectable Rajput widow or girl unmarried for a qualified Homoeopathic Physician from a respectable Rajput family, aged 36 years. Apply to: Dr. H. D. Bais, H.L.M.S., M.H.A., Phoota Tal, Jubbulpore (C. P.). (8851)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Blowroom, Card, Drawing-frame, Speed and Ring Erectors for outstation Mill, thoroughly experienced. Apply Box 8854, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted organisers on salary, T. A. and Commission at Poona, Nasik, Bombay and Suburbs by the Unique Assurance Co., Ltd., Apply Mohanlal Shah, Aryanivas Hindu Lodge, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (8859)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

From time to time we announce about these Free Adlets accepted by us and by the Bombay Samachar on behalf of the helpless Jobless who may not be in position to spend even a few Annas to give publicity to their requirement in the shape of service or employment. In spite of clear instructions some Applicants insist upon asking us to accept their Adlets with certain conditions. All such Applications are rejected until they send us in writing to publish the Adlets free of charge without any further condition. The undermentioned Applicants may think over this matter if they like; P. S. Gokhale, M. A. Reuben, Molvi Faruki, Kaderali Mohamedali, Unknown Applicant C|o Room No. 34, Hergovan Desai's Wadi, Bhuleshwar. Please note that full name and address must be published with these free Adlets. (152)

Govindsingh K. Chavan, Ward No. 10, Malkapur, G.I.P. Railway, District Buldana, Berar, Now Unemployed, wishes to get employment as a Railway Cabinman, Forester or as an Oil Mill Manager. Has already worked in all these capacities and knows his work. (115—8)

B. R. Udvadia, Kadwa Street, Udvada, Now Unemployed, willing to work at some Upcountry Shop Has good experience of Hotel Line also. Already served in similar capacities at Aden. (116—46)

Ramji Ratanji Patel, Foolchand Motilal's House, Second Fanaswadi, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, experienced in paint merchant's shop, wishes to work as a clerk or shorthand typist. Can also take up teacher's work in some school. (117—35)

Edward Solomon Davey, 23 Taylor's Building, Second Row, Umerkhadi, Bombay 9, Now Unemployed, is anxious to get even an apprenticeship in Railway, Royal Indian Navy, Telegraphs, Port Trust or with any Automobile Engineers' Firm or for that matter in any capacity. Will some kind hearted reader make room for an Unemployed? (118—11)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Dahya Foolchand, Bharatia Building, Third Floor, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, wants service for Motor Driving. (119—15)

R. K. N. Raj, C|o M. K. Vishvanatha, No. 7, Tatan Terrace, Matunga, Bombay 19, Now Unemployed, wishes to get any job preferably as a Salesman or a Shop Assistant in Bombay Firms. Has worked in a firm dealing in Surgical Instruments etc. (120—38)

G. V. Moghe, 122 Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 14, Now Unemployed, seeks position as a rent collector or property manager on easy terms. Free quarters and small remuneration will satisfy him. (121—32)

A. K. Simalwadwalla, near Abbas Building, House No. 36, J.J. Hospital, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wants to serve in a shop for Rs. 20 per month. Is willing to do any work entrusted to him. (122—42)

G. G. Talwalkar, 196|41, Tilak Rd. Sadashiv Peith, Poona City, Now Unemployed, desires a permanent service as a Superviser on Buildings, Roads, Estates etc. Immediate help wanted. (123—45)

L. M. Noronha, near Railway Station, Mahim, Bombay 16, Now Unemployed, desires a job as a clerk. (124—33)

Tarachand S. Jain, 40|42, Vithalwadi, 2nd floor, Bombay 2. Now Unemployed, seeks job of an Accountant, Typist, Correspondence or General Clerk. Possesses practical experience in general office routine as he was in Import Line for 3-1|2 years. (125—23)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—More flats for residence and large offices and shops, to be ready from 1st September at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Most up-to-date and with unique situation. Apply Manager on the premises. (8855)

92. SUB-TENANCIES WANTED.

Wanted—Small space for office room as sub-tenant, near Small Causes Court, Kalbadevi or Princess Street. Write Box No. 8845, "Bombay Chronicle".

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Senior Cambridge Institute. All Matric failed lose not this chance. Appear for December Cambridge examination. Last date is the 10th of July. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5465)

151. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters. Delhi 6. (8304)

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

A well experienced teacher conversant in English, Mathematics and Science, wants private tuitions upto Std. VI. Apply Box No. 8860, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200. Particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana. 51. (8843)

340. PARTNERSHIP OFFERED

Racing. Partner wanted for the season and other speculative business. Guaranteed 200% return. Apply Box No. 8856 "Bombay Chronicle".

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For exchange of all Coupons, get to-day a free Grand Catalogue of fancy goods from G. D. Varma and Co. All India prevailing mixed coupons or labels exchangers 40|2, Banstolla St., Calcutta. 'Phone, B. B. 4957. (8797)

Public Notices.

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RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a Lease or Leases for working the following Ginning & Pressing Factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of August, 1937 at his Office Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All Lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the Lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

BERAR.—Darwha (Yeotmal) One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.
Digras (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and one Pressing Factories.
Wun (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and two Pressing Factories.
Warud (Amraoti) Three Ginning and one Pressing Factories.
Morsi (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory.
Murtazapur (Amraoti) One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: Warora (Chanda) One Ginning Factory.

GUJARAT: Kalidia. One Ginning Factory.
Tankhala. One Ginning Factory.

EAST AFRICA: Kibukoo. One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.
Gayaza. One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1937.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.
5853.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 58049 on the life of RAMRAO NARAYANRAO PANE MANGALORE of VILE PARLE duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 7th August, 1937.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
8862.

STEELWORK SUITABLE FOR HEAVY WORKSHOP OR FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE.

Enquiries are solicited for the purchase of approximately 375 tons of fabricated M. S. Stanchions, Roof Girders, Trusses, Crane Girders, Bracings suitable for a Steel Frame Building of 75 ft. span 38 ft. to Eaves. Crane Girders designed to carry 10 ton O.H.E. Cranes. Steelwork in good condition at present stored near Bombay Further information can be obtained on application to Box No. 8852 "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

DHUNRAJ MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of DHUNRAJ MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Mill premises, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1937, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

(a) That the draft of a Tripartite Agreement between the Company of the first part, Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji of the second part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai of the third part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purpose of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(b) That the draft of an Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs Ramgopal Ganpatrai and Company of the other part whereby Messrs Ramgopal Ganpatrai and Company are appointed the Sole Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions therein provided which draft is now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(c) That the draft of an Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs Ramrikhdas Balkison of the other part whereby Messrs Ramrikhdas Balkisson are appointed the Sole Selling Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions therein provided which draft is now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(d) That the draft of a First Debenture Trust Deed between the Company of the one part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai and another of the other part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(e) That the draft of a Second Debenture Trust Deed between the Company of the one part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai and another of the other part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate, engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(f) That the draft of a Deed of Hypothecation between the Company of the one part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai of the other part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(g) That the Articles of Association contained in the printed document now laid upon the table and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman be and they are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in lieu of and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles of Association thereof.

(h) That the name of the Company be changed into "KRISHNA MILLS, LIMITED", and that the Agents be authorised to obtain the approval of the Central Government thereto.

Dated this 9th day of August 1937.

By Order of the Board,
Per Pro. Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji,
M. KAILASGIR PURSHOTTAMGIRJI,
Agent.

NOTE:—Copies of all the above draft documents will be available for inspection by the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours from the 25th August, 1937, uptill the date of the Meeting. (5970)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

LOST POLICIES Nos. 156399 & 177023 of Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., If found, please write to,
N. N. PAREKHJI,
Gopipura, Surat.
8867.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

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Dated this 7th day of August, 1937.

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Menace To Security Of Staff

M. S. M. Railway Labour Union Condemns Wedgewood Committee Report

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

"I do hope and trust, with the changing order of things, the Government of India will change its spirit and direct the recognition of every worthy Trade Union in this country," declared the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour addressing the M. and S. M. Railway Labour Union yesterday, on the occasion of the observance of the All-India Railway Anti-retrenchment week. Mr. S. Guruswami, the President of the Union, was in the chair.

"TEAKWOOD REPORT"

Referring to the Wedgewood Committee Report, Mr. Giri said that a few days after the report was published he was at Simla and met one of the Senior Railway Officials who asked him what he thought of the report. It automatically came from him that it was nothing but a teakwood report. Teakwood was only useful for pillars and posts, and nothing more could be expected of this Wedgewood Committee Report

MUDIE REPORT.

In the course of his criticism of the Mudie Committee Report, the Hon. Minister said: "I sympathise with Mr. Mudie. He was good enough to cross swords with me, and the B. N. Ry. workers. In the fight of course, he certainly came out successful. I am certain that the Report will be buried ten fathoms deep by the Legislative Assembly. I would wish that the Government of India did not spend taxpayers' money on such reports, but use it to improve the condition of workers.

MENACE TO SECURITY.

The meeting then passed a number of resolutions, including (1) Condemning the recommendations of the Wedgewood Committee Report relating to staff matters as a menace to the security of tenure of Railway workers in India by suggesting a staff retrenchment in all departments in the absence of any constructive suggestion for making real economies, (2) characterising its recommendations relating to Company-managed railways and Federal Railway Authority as not conducive to the best interests of the country and the workers, and (3) urging on the Government of India to reject in toto all the recommendations of the Wedgewood Committee as unworthy of serious considerations.—United Press

F. S. OFFICERS FOR WA STATES

No Extension Of British Authority Intended

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

With reference to certain statements and rumours concerning the extension of the area under British authority in the Wa States, inquiries made by the Associated Press go to show that, pending the negotiations regarding the boundary, there is no intention of extending the area under British authority. It is pointed out that there is no basis for statements or rumours that the whole of the Wa States are being immediately brought under British administration.

Maintaining the present position and protecting the States under British authority and keeping the peace among them, is all that is aimed at by the recent posting of Frontier Service Officers to Man Ukum and Hsawnglong in the Wa States.

In this connection it is recalled that since 1934, British authority has been established in a certain area and a number of the Wa States has recognised and accepted that authority. In this area, it is necessary to have officers representing British authority with sufficient forces at their disposal to maintain peace and order and protect it from any attack, by hostile States or by raiding bandits.

15 LAKHS FOR MOSQUE IN LONDON

Story Of Donation Contradicted

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), August 8.

A Press Note states that the news that the Prince of Berar contribution fifteen lakhs of rupees for building a mosque in London is entirely without foundation. On the other hand during the recent visit of Sir Akbar Hydari to London a donation was given on behalf of the Nizam's Government to the Hindu Association of Europe which has its centre in London.—A.P.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You published the correspondence of some of your readers a few days ago enquiring as to why Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, a member of the Public Services Commission, had not resigned his seat in the Municipal Corporation. I thought that the Interim Ministry then in existence would take steps in the matter. The Interim Ministry was engrossed with its domestic affairs and nothing was done to relieve Mr. Arbuthnot of his responsibility in the Municipal Corporation. It is hoped that Congress Ministers will look into the scandal. Mr. Arbuthnot was nominated to the Municipal Corporation, and its Standing Committee to represent the interests of the Government of Bombay when he was Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Mr. Arbuthnot has retired long ago from this post and now he is a member of the Public Service Commission. The proper person to be nominated now on the Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee and the Bombay Port Trust, is the successor of Mr. Arbuthnot in the P. W. D. Rao Bahadur Jagtap, who has succeeded Mr. Arbuthnot, has not been nominated yet and Mr. Arbuthnot continues to represent the Government on the Municipal Corporation and other bodies. It is hoped the Ministers for Local Self Government and P. W. D. will immediately take steps to nominate the right man in the right place.—Yours etc.

CITIZEN.

Reduction Of Salaries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Congress Cabinets in the provinces are considering their budget proposals, will you kindly allow me through your columns to put before them for consideration a few points connected with the salaries of Government servants?

For a long time past, there has been an outcry against the high salaries drawn by Government servants, and it is only natural to expect that the Congress Ministers might direct their attention to reducing these salaries with a view to finding resources to finance their programme. But, in any discussion about salary reduction, it should be remembered that there are two classes of salaries that can be affected.—the salaries of existing members of the Services and the salaries of the future entrants. If the retrenchment policy of the Congress Ministries is going to affect only future entrants, the existing servants will not have any cause to grumble against it. As the representatives of the established electorates, they are the accredited judges of their requirements, and they are free, if they deem it safe, to lower the allurements of future service to the nation. But if that retrenchment policy is going to touch the existing servants, it will raise a number of points for settlement.

First of all, it has to be remembered that Government servants are as much citizens of the country as any other inhabitants therein. When entering the service of the State they had certain scales of pay and conditions of service held out to them and they are looking forward to those scales and conditions of service being maintained as long as their services are required, or in the event of the State holding that their services are no longer required, to retiring from service with all the rights that were guaranteed to them on their entry into the service. In the absence of any general policy of expropriation of existing rights in property and of violation of the sanctity of contracts, it would be invidious to select a few individuals for the application of those principles and leave the rest of the community scot-free. These servants of the State have not committed any particular crime to deserve any such punishment.

Another consideration that should weigh against any general salary cut in the case of the existing services is the fact that by the Government of India Act, 1935, the Powers-that-be have protected the salaries of the Imperial Services the very Services that people have prominently in view when they talk of bloated scales of pay. Those salaries are classified as "charged" and the legislature has no right to lower them. The Ministries can lower only the salaries of the provincial and subordinate services. Would it not be an injustice to comparatively lower paid servants, who have had their salaries fixed according to the market rate and not on any consideration of fancied racial or cultural superiority, to have their scales of pay cut when the higher scales are maintained intact? Moreover, only very recently the salaries of future entrants were revised; and in their case at least there is no ground to apply a general cut

Another vital consideration to be borne in mind is that in the work of nation-building that the Congress has undertaken the co-operation of the services is essential and that co-operation cannot be had to the fullest extent when the services are made to labour under a serious injustice which a general cut in their pay will surely produce

Lastly, the question of a general cut in salaries cannot be treated as a provincial one; it should be treated as an all-India one. The services of one province should not be made to suffer while the services of another province are left unharmed.

Nothing in the above lines should be construed as an objection to the imposition of a tax, which will affect Government servants equally with others. On the other hand, it is of paramount importance that the social services could be extended and financed from a levy on those who are able to pay. May I, therefore, suggest as an equitable solution of the tangle that the Provincial Ministries should approach the Government of India and get them agree to an increase on the scale of the income tax coupled with a steepening of the progression and to the payment to the provinces as a contribution the increase in the collection resulting from such a measure? This will have the following advantages:—

(1) The tax will affect all,—the rest of the citizens as well as Government servants.

(2) The Imperial Services will make a contribution to the Provincial Exchequers in relation to their capacity to pay.

(3) The Provincial and Subordinate Services will not harbour any grievances that they are selected for vicarious punishment.

It may be observed that in the matter of income tax, the lower middle classes of India are taxed more than the same classes in England and the upper middle classes and the rich in India are taxed less than the same classes in England. Sheer justice demands that this disparity should be removed at as early a date as possible.—Yours etc.,

"FOR FAIR PLAY."

Working Hours In Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is joyful news that a Bill to regulate the working hours in shops, hotels and offices is proposed to be moved in the Assembly. Such a Bill is of paramount necessity in view of the fact that many clerks have to work after office hours and on holidays without any extra remuneration It is quite expedient, fair and just that the working hours in offices should be regulated by legislative enactment and some relief should be given to clerks. It is very regrettable to observe that some Attorney firms keep their offices open on holidays and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. In the past the High Court used to be entirely closed on Thursdays and kept open on Saturdays, but the clerks did not have any half holiday on Thursdays. Now that the Court is entirely closed on Saturdays, presumably with the object of bringing working-time in High Court and Attorney firms in parallel with that prevailing in Banks, mercantile and commercial firms and of affording relief, rest and leisure to the clerks, it should be enacted that on Saturdays all offices and firms of whatsoever nature shall be closed at 2 p.m.

Further, in many offices there is no provision or benefit in the shape of Provident Fund or Pension Fund. In Attorneys' offices there are several old clerks working for over 30 years and in the event of their retirement, retrenchment, old age or death they expect to receive nothing from the office in which they faithfully and energetically worked for such a long period I understand at one time a suggestion was made in Bombay Law Journal to start Provident Fund or Pension Fund but so far, unfortunately, it has not fructified. Therefore, when the Bill is drafted, a provision in this behalf should also be made, as side by side with regulation of working hours, the provision for Provident Fund or Pension Fund is also of primary and material help and benefit to the poor clerks

I would, therefore, appeal to the Congress Ministry particularly the Lawyer-Ministers to pass this enactment and thereby help the poor clerks and relieve them of their hardship, suffering and helplessness —Yours, etc.,

"POOR CLERK"

Madras Cabinet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave your indulgence for the hospitality of the valuable columns of your esteemed paper for ventilating the grievances of a community who feel, and I believe the country as a whole feel with them, that a great injustice has been done to them in the formation of the Madras Ministry. It is a well-known fact that everybody had been expecting, and Mahatma Gandhi had declared, that minority rights would be fully respected and protected by the Congress. As such the Mopla community and Malabar had been reasonably expecting that one from the community would be included in the Madras Congress Cabinet.

The former Government of Madras in their communal G.O.'s have allotted to the Muslims two places out of twelve in the services. Even the Interim Ministry of six included one Muslim. The Moplas of the West Coast form nearly half of the Madras Muslim population being 13.4 lakhs in a total of 29 lakhs. Malabar alone has 11.63 lakhs, forming fully a third of the entire Malabar population and the single majority community in the district. Considering all these, everybody on this Coast had been sanguinely hoping to see a Mopla Minister in the Cabinet.

When Bombay is on the search for a second Muslim Minister to give Mussalmans two places out of eight and when U. P. has already given the Muslims two seats out of six in the Cabinet nobody could say it is unreasonable for Mussalmans to ask for another Muslim seat, in Madras, making a Cabinet of eleven, giving Muslims two out of eleven places.

The Congress will be only making a generous gesture to catch the imagination of the Muslim masses and enlisting the sympathy and support of the whole community of Moplas on the West Coast by adopting this suggestion of a Ministry of eleven for Madras. Unlike other places, the Congress in Madras need not go out of their party to select another Muslim Minister since there is already a Mussalman in the party, a Mopla, who, by his popularity has been returned with a thumping majority of 28,000 votes, winning against two big guns of the Constituency, who together could not secure more than 22,000 votes, inspite of being backed lavishly with money, power and authority.

Mr. Mohamad Abdul Rahiman holds a place unrivalled by anyone in Kerala in the love and esteem of not only his own community but among all peoples. He has built up this position by sheer force of character and selfless service. Just as anybody else, he also may have made enemies especially among the vested interests, by his fearless advocacy of public cause, but the carpings of such opponents can no bit lower him in public esteem, and the exclusion of such a man from the present Madras Cabinet is very keenly felt. And this unfortunate omission is made capital of all sorts of traducers of the Congress Papers representing the League and other reactionary sects have gloated over this error exulting that "Moplas shall no more be exploited by the Congress." This therefore, is unhesitatingly a most unhappy error that the Congress leader of Madras has unwittingly committed, and the sooner it is rectified the better.

The Mopla community is much hesitated over this matter and I feel the leader of Madras Congress and the Parliamentary Board will pay their earliest attention to this and, following their own examples in U. P. and Bombay, will make the necessary addition to the Madras Cabinet and give satisfaction to the aggrieved community in particular, and Kerala in general, I hasten to assure the Congress that such a step will only immensely enhance its own prestige and strengthen the National Movement among the Muslims.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM CONGRESSMAN.

Calicut, July 31.

Bus Service At Worli

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days ago I desired to go on a visit to a relative residing at Worli I proceeded on my way thither by bus destined for Worli Chawls and alighted from the bus near the panspariwala's shop where the bus makes its stand. From here as the bus proceeds towards Worli chawls, passengers desiring to proceed to the many bungalows now built at Worli have to cover walking the distance which takes ten minutes to cover on foot through a lonely uninhabited locality which begins from near Worli post office. At this lonely place I was followed by a mawali with apparent intent to loot. I had read in the newspapers of a foul murder at Worli a few days ago. I thanked God that I could make out his design to rob me. I therefore, thought it discreet to abandon my intended visit and turned back homeward. The gentleman who wished to rob me seeing me returning, also turned back disappointed. May I request the bus authorities to kindly extend bus service to the bungalows in order to save passengers proceeding to bungalows now erected at Worli from unwelcome attention of undesirable persons and from running risk of being robbed or stabbed if they have to go on foot. From the aforesaid panwala's shop the bus can cover the distance to the bungalows in three minutes.

To be fair to the persons whom the public are pleased to call "mawalis" it must be confessed that the Government and the public have done precious little to turn them from the path of criminality by providing them with suitable employment and a fair day's work on fair and liberal wages. As Abraham Lincoln said once of slave-holders that they "do not feel the lash when it is laid on another's shoulder" so it must be said of Government and the public that they are indifferent towards the well-being of the poor men of the type of 'mavalis' described above who are driven to theft and robbery for the reason of want of employment on liberal wages.—Yours, etc.

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THE TASKS AHEAD

Rank-And-File Must Lead Congress Cabinets

(BY J BUKHARI)

Pandit Jawaharlal's statement that the advent of Congress Minister does not mean Swaraj has not come a moment too soon. The headlong march towards constitutionalism which was started with the decision to accept office would, unless checked, land the country into the mire of inaction. Though the President is fully alive to the danger of such a course, he by himself can do little to alter it.

Dangerous Drift

Only a day after the publication of Jawaharlal's statement we find the statement by Dr. Rajan, a Congress Minister of Madras: "We are out to make the best of a bad bargain. We request the public not to demand or to expect things which a truncated constitution that has been given to us can ill-afford to give. We represent a popular Government ....." In other words, 'we are going to work the Constitution for all it is worth. Do not make our ministerial gadis too hot by absurd demands. Wait and watch us." Dr. Rajan is not the solitary leader who seems to think this way. Mr. Satyamurti's talks of a 10 year plan, the decision to celebrate "Congress Regime Day" —one and all show unmistakably that greater and greater emphasis would be laid by the Right Wing leadership on the "Constructive Programme" and the clause about "Combating the Constitution" would be relegated to the background. It is because the Left forces foresaw the development that they opposed Ministry acceptance and not, as Mr M. N. Roy seems to think, because they were suffering from "Revolutionary Romanticism."

Fight Compromising Tendencies

The struggle against the compromising tendency cannot and should not end. On the contrary, it must be intensified if the anti-Imperial morale of the masses is to be stiffened and not weakened. But to-day Ministry acceptance is no longer a live issue. The die has been cast. The struggle against the "compromisers" has to-day to be conducted in a new form on new issues. 'Implement the Congress Programme as formulated in the Election Manifesto' this will be one basic demand. Pandit Nehru correctly pointed out that the masses must press forward the Congress demands. It is thus that Ministry which has been will become a weapon in the hands of the masses for intensifying the struggle against Imperialism. The independence of the Congress organisations must be zealously guarded. Congress organisations must take the initiative and give lead to the Congress Cabinets for the fulfilment of the Congres programme.

Peasants and Workers Organisation

The building up and strengthening of the workers and peasants' organisations on the fundamental principle of their organisational and political independence and then active militant and united front with the Congress, are among the most important tasks before us to-day. The class organisations of workers and peasants are not merely economic organisations subordinate to the Congress on all political issues, as Mr Roy propounds. In addition to strengthening Trade Unions and Industrial Centres we must rapidly mobilise the working class as an effective and independent political force to fulfil its role of leadership of the National Struggle. The working class needs to-day more urgently than ever its open political platform—a party which working in close alliance with other anti-Imperialist organisations, will make the political mobilisation of the proletariat its main task. What we must try for is the development of dynamic United Front between the Congress and class organisations and not the subordination, political or organisational of the latter by the former.

Necessity of Mass Pressure.

But for achieving those tasks —the exercising of mass pressure for the enforcement of basic economic and political demands, the forging of mass sanctions, the development of mass class organisations and their united front with the Congress.—immediate unity of the entire Left is the need of the hour. Left unity—unity between the organised working class and the peasantry and the Congress left —alone can be the internal core of the United National Front, the lever for forging the fighting front of the Democratic masses. And in this task, the "Congress Socialists" as a weighty section of the Left within the Congress can and should play an important role.

What It Should Do

The Congress Socialist Party if it is to be a force in our National politics must be developed as a rallying platform of the Left.—the organisational form of Left unity. All elements who accept through the instrumentality of a United National Front composed of all organisations of the exploited classes viz: workers and peasants etc through collective affiliation with the Indian National Congress which will form the main base of this National Front should be admitted in the C.S.P.

MERCHANTS' CHIEF WELCOMES CONGRESS IN OFFICE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

"Perhaps the most important event of the last several years has been the acceptance of office by the Congress. Business cannot stand unaffected to-day by major political changes in the country or even outside it.

"For some years we have been passing through disturbed times, but it is a great relief now to be able to find that we are perhaps in for more settled ones. A constitutional crisis of the first magnitude had arisen over the refusal of the Congress to accept office in the majority provinces, but thanks to Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow a solution was after all found out. Let us hope that political conditions will now be comparatively stable resulting in greater and steadier economic development of the country." This optimistic note was struck by Mr M. L. Shah, president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in his presidential address delivered today at the second quarterly meeting of the Chamber.

'DUFFERIN' CADETS

Mr. Shah concluded by making a reference about the employment of ex-cadets of the training ship "Dufferin" which had been a long standing grievance. He hoped that the Government of India would not try to justify a state of affairs in respect of which the public had got a genuine grievance but would take steps to redress the grievance by redeeming the pledges given by them from time to time.—United Press.

With reference to the reports published in the Press purporting to come from Mr Dahyabhai M. Patel President of the Dholka Taluka Congress Committee that the local revenue officials were busy taking all possible coercive steps to collect Takavi loans Mr Patel says that the statement was not supplied by him to the Press.

BANKING IN INDIA

Need For Co-ordination

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

"The Reserve Bank has now been brought into close and uninterrupted contact with the major banking institutions of the country and it is time that the fullest co-ordination prevailed between them for mutual advantage and for the benefit of the country,' says the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in course of their memorandum of subjects for discussion submitted yesterday to Sir James Taylor, Governor Reserve Bank of India.

"There may be various aspects," the Committee further states in the memorandum, "in which it is possible for the Reserve Bank to develop the activities of the Scheduled Banks and unify the whole banking system of the country into an organised network. One such direction that occurs to my Committee in which the branches of the scheduled banks could be utilised by the Reserve bank is to work through them in places where the Imperial Bank of India has no branch. Such a procedure would greatly relieve Government in their day to day business and also stimulate banking habit among the people."—United Press.

India's Vital Statistics

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

During the week ending the 3rd July, 1937, the number of recorded deaths in 129 towns with a population of 30,000 and over and with an aggregate population of 11,920,154 amounted to 6,656 and corresponded to an annual rate of 29 per thousand of the population. Births in an equal number of town numbered 8,995 and corresponded to an annual rate of 39 per thousand of the population.

Hardwar, Union, Cawnpore, Ferozepore recorded a death rate of 50 and over per thousand of their populations.—United Press.

INSURANCE CONCERNS IN STATES

Appeal To Congress President For Inclusion As Indian Companies

BARODA, Aug. 8.

The Secretary Baroda State Life Assurance Companies Association has despatched to-day a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Wardha requesting Congress wholehearted support in urging inclusion of insurance companies incorporated in Indian States as Indian companies and requesting recommendation to Congress members of Select Committee for purpose.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Western Disturbance Causes Thunder-Storms

POONA, Aug. 8.

The monsoon has been generally strong in North-East India, the United Provinces, East Central India, and south of the Peninsula; and weak elsewhere. A western disturbance caused a few thunderstorms in the Frontier and the extreme north.

Rainfall has also been nearly general in the Punjab Hills, and the Konkan and local in Central Provinces and North Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Cherrapunji six inches; Chittagong, Mussoorie, Nowgong, Mangalore four inches each; Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh, Purnea, Dehra Dun and Calicut three inches each; Daltonganj, Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Bahraich, Muktesar and Madras two inches each; Tezpur, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur, Berhampur, Murree and Cochin one inch and a half; and Dinajpur, Patna, Jhansi, Allahabad, Simla, Dalhousie and Vellore one inch each.

FORECAST: Monsoon will be active in North-East India, in and around east Central India and over the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall is also likely to be widespread in Konkan; local in west Central India and Central Provinces; and will occur at a few stations in Deccan, North Madras Coast and Gujarat. Fairly widespread thundershowers will occur in the United Provinces and the Punjab Hills; and scattered dust and/or thunderstorms in the Fronter, Lower Sind and Rajputana are also likely.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Moderate to heavy rain is likely in Western Himalayas, East Central India, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North Bengal and Assam during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

NEW ASIATIC'S OFFER

To Bihta Train Sufferers

(From A Correspondent).

The tragic news of the Bihta train disaster was received by us as a severe shock. From its accounts and strong appeal of leaders like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad for immediate help and proper investigation of the cause of the derailment one can say that this disaster can be compared to the worst type of human suffering.

Help must come from every quarter on such an occasion. And for insurance companies whose aim is to reduce human sufferings this should be considered the best opportunity for rendering every help.

The New Asiatic Life Insurance Company has decided to:

1. Pay the survivors of all its ordinary policy-holders who died as the result of that disaster double the amount of their policy under their Double Accident Schemes without their having paid Rs. 3 per thousand extra needed to get the benefit.

2. Render all possible help without obligation to every policy holder of the Company who travelled by the ill-fated train and got injuries on receipt of information.

The lead given by this Company speaks well of its intentions and should serve as an example to other companies.

RAILWAYS MAINTAIN INCREASED EARNINGS

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The total approximate earnings (gross) of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending 20th July, 1937 amount to Rs. 223 lakhs. This is Rs. 17 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 20th July 1937 amount to Rs. 29.17 crores. This is Rs. 213 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Music. Krishnabai Hukkeri.

noon.

12-0 Recorded Music (Recorded Columbia.)

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Breezes and Dances. (Recorded—H. M. V.) 6-0 Flute Solo. K. R. Tipnis. 6-15 Talk (Gujerati): "Thumbing the Books." By S. U. Shukla. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Hindustani Songs. Ahmed Dilawar. (Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra) 8-0 Gujerati Songs. Master Tulsidas. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Have you thought of Them?" Housing and Anti-Social Behaviour. By Dr J. Kumarappa. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Sonata Recital. By Rudolf Serkin Pianoforte. (Recorded—H. M. V.) 10-0 The Club Swing Band.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 7-30 Dalip Chand Bedi of Lahore. Classical and Light Music. 8-0 Sitar Solo. Asawari. By Haider Hussain. 8-10 Benazir Bai. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News (English).

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 Dalip Chand Bedi. Classical and Light Music. 6-55 Sarinda Solo. By Pazeer Khan. 7-0 Benazir Bai. Ghazal. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Legends of Many Lands." No. 3. Greek and Roman Myths (2) By Niaz Fatehpuri. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Benazir Bai. 8-45 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani) 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 Talk (English) "New Books." By A. M. Thomson. 10-0 Dalip Chand Bedi. Classical and Light Music. 10-30 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala.

"TACCAVI" REALISATION SUSPENDED

CUTTACK, Aug. 8.

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Chief Minister of Orissa Government, has passed orders to suspend the realisation of 'taccavi' loans granted by the Government throughout the Province. It is understood that he is now busy scrutinising the budget before it is placed before the Assembly.

It is also learnt that the Ministry will shortly appoint a Committee to enquire into the conditions of co-operative banks, agricultural research and secondary education.—United Press.

A SACRED LOVE STORY FOR THE HOLY MONTH

COMPLETE WITH DIVINE MELODY AND A STAGGERING PLOT

The Picture for Holidays

SAGAR'S
'JAGIRDAR'

Starring:

MOTILAL—SURENDRA

BIBBO—MAYA—YAKUB

IN THE 11th WEEK

Crowned with Unparalleled Popularity

AT

ROXY

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays at 2-30 p. m.

"JAGIRDAR" Records on H. M. V.
Are best Sellers of the month.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P M.

RKO RADIO PICTURE directed by Lew Landers. Produced by Cliff Reid.

Also NEW ALL-COLOUR Film OF THE CORONATION

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P M.

Also NEW ALL-COLOUR Film OF The CORONATION

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 3, 1993.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 8, 1306.
Hightide: 1-23, 13-41.
Lowtide: 7-16, 19-55.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

"NIRBHAI YODA" WEEKLY.

The first edition in Hindi of this paper edited by Sardar Moolsingh of Gurdwara Bara Sikh Sangat C. P. Tank Bombay, 4. will be out in Bombay on 28th inst.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The tenth ordinary General Meeting of members of the Institute will be held at the headquarters of the Institute, Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Monday,) at 6-15 p.m.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Dr. Nand Singh will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Relations in Factory Management to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Municipal workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Foras Road Gardens. Mr. S H. Jhabvala will preside and Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik and Mrs. Maniben Mulji and others will address the meeting.

ADULT EDUCATION

"Profs. B. M. Mehta, J.C.P.D'Andrade and Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet their students in French, Metaphysics and Radio Communication respectively in Wilson College, and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day, (Monday) at the usual time."

PARSI YOUTHS CELEBRATE G. C. M's 113TH BIRTHDAY.

Parsi Youths will celebrate the Grand Old Man of India, Dr. Dadabhoy Navroji's 113th birthday. to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chawpatty when discussion on "Whither Parsi Youth" will be held. The function is open to the public.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE.

The tenth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' (Vol. II). will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Man Who Found Himself" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bull-Dag Drummond at Bay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Rose Marie" Daily at 6-30 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nancy Steele is Missing!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"We Went to College" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

The annual General Meeting will be held at the Islam Gymkhana at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

GATHA SOCIETY.

There being another meeting of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to-morrow (Tuesday). there will be no meeting of the Gatha Society this week.

MR. SIRAJUDDIN KADRI

Mr. Sirajuddin Kadri writes:

Though some misunderstanding in your esteemed paper of July 11th it was mentioned that I have graduated from the University of Chicago. The fact is that I have obtained my degree of B.Sc., in Radio Engineering from Chicago Technical College and also I have passed all courses offered by the R.C.A. Institutes, Chicago.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJIST PARTY

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Dadar Hindu Maha Sabha and the Democratic Swaraj Party will be held in the Vanamali Hall (near Dhuru Hall) Tilak Bridge to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. to show sympathy with and demand the release of the political prisoners in the Andamans.

Sjt. L. R. Tairsee will preside over the meeting and Dr. N. D. Savarker, Sj. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Velkar and others will be amongst the speakers.

PROPOSED CENTRAL YOUTH ORGANISATION

At a preliminary meeting of the members of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha held in the Servants of India Society Hall on Sunday morning it was resolved that a Committee consisting of Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Mr. Yusuf Calcuttawala, Mr. T. Godiwala and Mr N. L. Upadhya be appointed to approach the newly-formed Youths' Association and other similar organisations, and ascertain the views of these bodies regarding the formation of a central youth organisation in the city embodying a comprehensive anti-imperialist programme.

BOMBAY MINISTERS' SALARIES

Bill To Be Introduced In The Legislature

The following is text of a Bill to provide for the salaries of the Ministers of the Government of Bombay and certain other matters as published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

There shall be paid to the Prime Minister and each of the other Ministers of the Government of Bombay, chosen under Section 51 of the Government of India Act, 1935:—

(a) a salary at the rate of Rs. 500 per month; (b) a house allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month or such sum as may be paid by him for the rent of a house for residence if such rent exceeds Rs. 100 per month; and (c) an allowance for the maintenance of a motor car at the rate of Rs. 150 per month.

MUSLIM PROTEST AGAINST FILM SHOW AT MAJESTIC

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the representatives of 12 Muslim associations a deputation of Muslims headed by Mr. Mussaji E. Patel, M.L.A., interviewed Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Bombay Government on Friday to show their protest and indignation at the Film "Swarajya Seemever" produced by Prince Shivaji production of Kolhapur, which is being exhibited at Majestic Cinema, Girgaum. The said picture if allowed to remain on screen any longer, said the deputationists is likely to create class hatred between the Hindus and Muslims and even may end in a general breach of public peace. It therefore earnestly requested Hon. Mr. Munshi to immediately stop its further exhibition.

Hon'ble Mr. Munshi a patient hearing and assured the deputation that he would do his best in the matter.

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES

Local Self-Government Minister To Preside

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Messrs. S. S. Naik and C. D. Barfivala, of the Local Self-Government Institute waited on the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and held long discussions on important questions pertaining to his portfolio. It was decided that the Institute would convene a Conference of Local Bodies in the Province where all the present statues and practice relating to the administrations of Local Self-Government may be reviewed and recommendations made to Government to undertake required legislative or administrative measure.

It is proposed to call such conference in or about November 1937. The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister for Local Self-Government, will preside.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS TRAINING CLASSES

Under the auspices of the District Local Board, Poona, Training Classes for Secretaries of the Village Panchayats of the District are proposed to be started from about the 15th inst. Examinations will be conducted by the Local Self-Government Institute of Bombay. Particulars may be obtained from the District Local Board Office, Poona.

Week-End Cricket

PARSI GYMKHANA BEAT ELPHINSTONE CLUB

Nariman Captures 6 Wkts. For 33 Runs

BOMBAY, Sunday.

After a lapse of many days, the Bombay cricketers were favoured by ideal monsoon weather this week-end, and there was a certain amount of enthusiasm at the Kennedy Sea-face Gymkhanas on Sunday, when cricket matches were being played and watched with keenness.

PARSI GYMKHANA WIN BY 112 RUNS

The Parsi Gymkhana played their fixture against the Elphinstone Cricket Club at the latter's ground and defeated them by 112 runs.

Batting first, the Home team were all out for a small total of 74, Nariman being responsible for capturing six of their valuable wickets for 33 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana replied with a total of 186, Dadyseth, their skipper, being the highest scorer with 58, while Khan and Manekshah contributed a useful 35 and 38, respectively.

The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

J. H. Siganporia, b F. K. Nariman	0
F. Pedder, ct. Kateli, b F. K. Nariman	26
H. P. Mistry, c Dadyseth, b F. K. Nariman	0
H. J. Vajifdar, b F. K. Nariman	18
D. P. Tata, run out	1
K. Tarapore, l.b.w. (N), b F. K. Nariman	6
H. Printer, c Dadyseth, b B. Manekshah	15
N. N. Contractor, c Dadyseth, b F. K. Nariman	0
K. J. Madon, not out	4
A. M. Captain, b Manekshah	1
E. S. Mistry, st Meherhomji, b Manekshah	0
Extra	3
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	W.
F. K. Nariman	33	6
E. J. Baria	18	0
R. J. Manekshah	20	3

PARSI GYMKHANA

J. A. Dadyseth, c H. Mistry, b Captain	58
M. R. Khan, b Printer	35
H. M. Contractor, l.b.w. (N) b Printer	0
P. M. Kateli, c Pedder, b Captain	6
F. K. F. Nariman, run out	10
K. R. Meherhomji, st. Singanporia, b Captain	3
J. D. Kumana, c Printer, b Captain	9
R. J. Manekshah, c Vajifdar, b Printer	38
H. K. Nariman, not out	15
C. D. Billimoria, b Printer	0
E. J. Baria, b N. Contractor	0
Extras	15
Total	185

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Runs	W.
H. J. Vajifdar	45	0
E. S. Mistry	34	0
K. K. Tarapore	40	0
H. Printer	22	4
A. M. Captain	30	4
N. N. Contractor	0	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA BEAT BARONET C. C.

At the Islam Gymkhana ground, at the Kennedy Sea-face, the home team lost to the Baronet Cricket Club by 60 runs.

The scores:—

BARONET C. C.

E. Dadachanji, c Hasan Miya, b Botawala	0
M. Mistry c Aga, b Y. Lalji	47
F. R. Nariman, c Botawala, b Heptulla	13
F. E. Kapadia, l.b.w. b Heptulla	0
B. E. Kapadia, b Hasan Miya	17
E. B. Gai, c Kadri, b Heptulla	0
J. Havevala, not out	41
A. S. Treasurywala, c Merchant, b Hasan Miya	1
M. Dalal, l.b.w., b Hasan Miya	0
A. Bade, l.b.w. b Heptulla	0
P. Dhan Chara, not out	1
Extras	26
Total (for 9 dec.)	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Runs	W.
Botawala	13	1
A. A. Hakim	21	0
Anwar	14	0
S. Heptulla	22	4
Hasan Miya	40	3
Yusuf Lalji	12	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA

H. Khairaz, c Havewala, b Gai	1
Aga, c and b Havewalla	2
S. Heptulla, c Dhanbhura, b Bode	24
A. A. Hakim, l.b.w., b Bode	18
M. Hussain, c B. Kapadia, b Bode	26
A. N. Botawala, run out	3
Y. Lalji, c Mistry, b Gai	0
I. K. Cassambhoy c Nariman, b Gai	0
S. M. Kadri, c Bode, b Gai	1
Shaikh Anwar, not out	0
Hasan Miya, c and b Bode	0
Extras	10
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Runs	W.
Gai	25	4
J. Havewala	6	1
A. Bode	44	4

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B' BEAT KSHATRIYA C. C.

The second string of the Hindu Gymkhana gave a good account of themselves when they defeated the Kshatriya Cricket Club at the latter's ground by 1 wicket and 59 runs.

Ganganaik, the opening batsman of the winners carried his bat for a useful 66 runs.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'

Ganganaik, b P. S. Rajpurkar	66
J. Y. Desai, c Rele, b P. S Rajpurkar	6
N. R. Pachigar, run out	0
T. P. Telang, l.b.w. b P. S. Rajpurkar	33
B. S. Dighe, c K. V. Rajpurkar, b Vasudeo	1
K. H. Jobanputra, c Vasudeo, b P. S. Rajpurkar	3
L. V. Apte, l.b.w. b P. S. Rajpurkar	0
B. J. Merchant, c Mastakar, b P. S. Rajpurkar	11
N. B. Vora, not out	10
K. C. Shah, st. Rele, b Vasudeo	0
Shah did not bat	—
Extras	2
Total (for 9 wkts.)	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. H. Mastakar	15	2	53	0
Vasudeo	8.2	2	22	2
P. S. Rajpurkar	10	1	34	6
J. W. Rajpurkar	3	0	18	0
K. N. Rajpurkar	3	1	3	0

KSHATRIYA C. C.

J. V. Rele, c Pachigar, b Jobanputra	5
K. R. Katvi, c Pachigar, b Jobanputra	1
S. V. Rajpurkar c Pachigar, b Jobanputra	1
M. B. Mastakar, c Dighe, b Jobanputra	8
K. H. Mastakar, c Vora, b Jobanputra	2
K. N. Rajpurkar b Jobanputra	2
V. S. Mukadam, b Dighe	0
B. D. Vasudeo, run out	11
P. S. Rajpurkar, c Pachigar, b Apte	17
J. W. Rajpurkar, c Jobanputra, b Dighe	17
J. D. Mukadam, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. S. D'ghe	19	5	27	2
K. H. Jobanputra	15	3	14	6
Pachigar	3	1	3	0
Gangnaik	6	0	11	0
Apte	2	0	9	1

Inter-School Cricket

ST. XAVIERS BEAT ANTONIO D'SOUZA

Shanker And Fernandes Share Bowling Honours

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A feature of the half-day cricket match between the St. Xavier's High School and the Antonio D'Souza High School, played at the Reclamation ground on Sunday afternoon, was the excellent bowling by Shanker Mani and Manual Fernandes, the skipper of the former.

The match resulted in a convincing victory for the Xavierites by 72 runs.

Batting first, the winners ran up a total of 83 runs, the principal scorers being Shanker, Fernandes, William and Karaka, with 23, 10, 11 and 11 respectively, while they dismissed their opponents for a paltry 11 runs.

Shanker and Fernandes, who shared the bowling honours returned the following analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shanker	11	8	3	6
Fernandes	7	4	5	4

BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL STRIKE SEQUEL

19 Inmates Of Balrakhshak Vidyalaya Dismissed For Alleged Instigation

As a result of the inmates of the Bhatia Balrakhshak Vidyalaya joining the student strikers of the Bhatia High School, Bombay, the Trustees of the Vidyalaya, at their meeting held on Sunday, resolved to dismiss 19 inmates of the institution, who were believed to have instigated the strike.

As a sequel to this decision about 150 inmates of the Vidyalaya did not take their evening meal on Sunday evening. Several inmates of tender age have as a result also gone without food.

The institution is being guarded by six Bhayas.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

CONGRESS CABINETS

Elsewhere will be found a fairly full account of the Bombay Ministry at work by a special representative of the "Chronicle." Faithful and vivid as it is, it can give an ordinary citizen but a faint idea of the formidable difficulties that confront Congress Ministers. It was comparatively quite easy task for them to cut down drastically their salaries and allowances, though one may have to wait long before the Governors and the higher officials voluntarily accept at leas a ten per cent. cut in their salaries. It is also easy for them to work for twelve hours a day. Public servants may never complain that their toil is strenuous. Premiers like Mr. Kher, who take upon themselves the work of two men or more, will cheerfully go through it all and yet find time and patience to listen to grievances and suggestions from a never-ending stream of visitors. But what really weighs heaviest on the minds of the Congress Ministers is the problem of fulfilling the hopes created by the Congress acceptance of office with the extremely meagre resources made available by the new Constitution. Congress Ministers have only begun experiencing this difficulty. Soon enough they will see Alps on Alps arise.

A Difficult Task

That there is no exaggeration in the statement will be clear if the difficulty is examined in some detail. Everybody knows that the peasant in Bombay, as elsewhere in India, is groaning under the heavy land tax and yet is given little return for his tax in the shape of education or medical relief. Congress Cabinets are pledged to relieve him of at least a part of his burden and to give him free education and more medical relief. That means substantially lessening the revenue at one end of the Budget and substantially increasing the expenditure at the other. Prohibition, to which also the Congress is pledged, only aggravates the difficulty by reducing the revenue and adding to the expenditure in the shape of additional machinery to prevent illicit distillation and smuggling. How are the wide and widening Budget ends to meet? There are narrow limits to retrenchments unless the Governors and the higher services voluntarily accept a reasonable cut in their salaries. If they fail to do so, they will be largely responsible for the additional taxation that may be found necessary to balance the Budget, it being understood that the additional taxation will be levied only on those who are able to bear it and only to the extent they are able. For the present the Bombay Cabinet is understood to have avoided fresh taxation by cutting down its own salaries and needlessly large allowances to officials as well as to themselves and otherwise carrying economy to the last limit. At the same time it is believed to have provided for more education and more medical relief to the peasant and for the due promotion of cottage industries like khaddar. How far it has discharged its heavy responsibility will soon be clear when it places its Budget before the Assembly next week.

Wanted Public Co-operation

Whatever may be the details of its Budget and its programme of work, for the next year, we are confident the Cabinet will give a good account of itself. But it is obvious that it can achieve much only if it receives helpful co-operation in the shape of practicable suggestions and, what is for more important, voluntary honorary service. Suggestions can only be embarrassing if they are not practicable immediately or in the near future. Criticism will be worse if it is destructive, rather than constructive. Most helpful will be co-operation in the shape of honorary work in teaching, in preaching prohibition and helping in the prevention of illicit distillation, in providing amenities to the poor, in the organising of cottage industries and, generally, in the carrying out of the Congress constructive programme. In all these things, Gandhiji is the great exemplar and others cannot do better than follow his example and precepts.

Non-Intervention Is Doomed

Another deadlock in the Non-Intervention situation has been camouflaged as an indefinite adjournment of the Committee—"until summoned by the Committee's Secretary." But before the adjournment, the proceedings of the meeting on Friday thoroughly exposed the German, Italian and Portuguese Governments. To Mr. Maisky's straight question: "Are you prepared to state that your Governments unconditionally agree to the withdrawal of volunteers?" the representatives of the Fascist powers refused to give a straight reply. They even blatantly declared that the question raised by the Soviet representative was "outside the scope of the British plan," thus clearly betraying their reluctance to withdraw their so-called "volunteers" from Spain What is more significant, however, is that the British representative, Lord Plymouth, also "showed a disposition to agree with them." The pro-Fascist attitude of Britain is thus becoming more and more evident and it is not unlikely that in the event of her refusing to be drawn in by British and French blandishments, Soviet Russia will be conveniently isolated on the Non-Intervention issue. The recent "friendly" correspondence between the British Premier and the Italian dictator and the removal of the Italian ban on English newspapers are not without significance.

Germany, on the other hand, seems to be reacting differently. Despite his country's formal commitments to the Non-Intervention scheme, Herr Hitler openly pledged sympathy and support of his people for Spanish rebels when Franco's Ambassador presented his credentials before the German Fuhrer. Wishing the insurgents all success, he added that "the common aim of fighting the destructive forces of international communism closely united the peoples of Spain and Germany." This speech, be it noted, was delivered almost at the same time when the German Counsellor, Dr. Woermann, was declaring in the Non-Intervention Committee that his Government had fully accepted the British plan. Nazi-Fascist hypocrisy is only to be matched with British complacency and between them Non-Intervention is clearly doomed.

Sino-Japanese Situation

There was something both ominous and strangely ironical about the resolution passed by the Japanese House of Representatives urging the Government "to establish lasting peace in East Asia by rejecting China's anti-Japanese policy which defies international peace." This, of course, amounts to a mandate to the Japanese Army in North China to carry on with its aggressive activities and the grant of over 400 million yen for this purpose leaves little doubt about Japanese intentions. Cables from Hankow indicated suspension of hostilities for the time being at least. The Tokio Government have ordered their troops to withdraw from Hankow and, according to Reuter, "it is arranged that the Chinese authorities take over the Japanese concession though it does not mean permanent retrocession thereof." The Japanese Ambassador declared he would exhaust all diplomatic steps to secure a solution but latest cables show that he has abandoned his visit to Nanking and that hostilities are expected to re-open in the course of the week.

GANDHI-LINLITHGOW INTERVIEW

Britain's Anxiety To Inaugurate Federation

(BY P. R. LELE.)

In the month of March this year the Indian National Congress asked for certain assurances from Governors of the six Provinces, in the Legislatures of which the Congress Party was in a majority. The assurances were not given. Congress did not accept office. Statements, counter-statements and explanations followed in abundance. Governors carried on the administration with such ministers as they could get. Then a lengthy and ponderous statement was made by the Governor-General of India, Marquis of Linlithgow. The statement contained no assurances and made it clear that no assurances could be given. On the basis of that statement the Congress gave up the demand for assurances and accepted office. Now the peace in six Provinces, wherein Congress Ministers are in office, is kept by Congress Ministers. During the whole of this period trouble has been brewing in the Tribal areas beyond the North-West Frontier Province.

Within a few days of Congress accepting office, the Governor-General sends a private communication to Mahatma Gandhi saying that His Excellency would like to make the personal acquaintance of Mahatma Gandhi who goes and sees the Governor-General in Delhi. A chorus of jubilation follows and an extremely pleasant atmosphere prevails all over India as well as England. Woe to the misanthrope who can disturb the chorus or produce an unpleasant vibration!

Proposed Partition Of Palestine

In Europe a report is published pertaining to Palestine. That land has been the scene of disturbance for over a decade. England holds a mandate over that land on behalf of the League of Nations. A Royal Commission has recommended that Palestine must be partitioned, with a buffer to separate the two parts, that buffer being held by Britain under mandate. This buffer contains some of the most important stations on the aerial Highway from England to India and Far East.

The Arabs are opposed to the Partition of Palestine. Not only the local Arabs but even the Arabs of Iraq—England's Ally—are so opposed. The Prime Minister of Iraq expresses his indignation at and opposition to the Partition. A loan for Iraq is floated in London with the consent of the British Government and still the opposition of Iraqui Arabs to the partition of Palestine is not suppressed. Arabs probably do not possess sufficient sense of gratitude.

England And The Near East

England spoke very strongly against Italy when the latter country invaded Abyssinia. Italy defied England, overran Abyssinia, gave an impetus to the Egyptians' cry of Independence. Now Egypt has become an almost independent country. England has told the King of Abyssinia that he can no longer expect any political support from England. England has not forgotten the lesson Italy taught her in Egypt. England is playing her cards on the Spanish table without annoying Italy and has secured the abstention of Italy from broadcasting anti-British propaganda to Arabs. This abstention is secured almost simultaneously with the publication of the Palestine Commission Report.

Then if newspaper reports are correct, rises the voice of the most powerful man in the Near East. Kemal Ataturk has declared that he cannot brook the partition of Palestine. Kemal Pasha is on friendly terms with Soviet Russia. However friendly Russia may just now be with Britain, Russia will never be unwilling to utilise any opportunity that may come handy for shaking the mane of the British Lion. Trouble in Palestine cannot be localised. It may lead to serious repercussions all over the Near East. England does not want a square mile of territory on the continent of Europe or a square mile of additional territory in Africa. England may behave with considerable indifference in the Far East, unless, of course, her own capital is in jeopardy or the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand are concerned. But Near East is a different proposition; to Britain a dominant position in the Near East is a necessity. The Prime Minister of Great Britain writes a personal letter to the Dictator of Italy. Almost about the same date the Marquis of Linlithgow writes a personal letter to Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will be allowed to go to the N.W.F.P., and by him will peace be kept in that troubled part of India almost entirely populated by Muslims. Rural uplift will dominate the Indian stage. Pacification of Hindu India will blunt the edge of Muslim Indian indi-

(Continued on page 8 Col. 1).

Will China Fight Japan?

By H. N. Brailsford

What Japan Wants

As little as the reader do I know what is happening in China. After that confession why write more?

Well, there is this to be said for me, that I admit my ignorance. So do the best-informed of the experts on the spot. I suspect that you would find the same ignorance even in Tokyo and Nanking.

Each side may know is own mind, but it can only guess its opponents' intentions.

What we do know is important. Japan is determined to gain control over a big area of North China. Most of it is inside the Great Wall; it is part of the ancient homeland of Chinese culture.

It includes Peking (now usually called Peiping), the capital of the former Empire, and also Tientsin. It has iron ore and coal deposits, and cotton is grown. These are (with oil) the raw materials of which Chinese industry stands in the greatest need.

There is no mystery about Japanese intentions. For several years the idea has been to separate this region from the Republic, and to set up in it a weak, autonomous Government, that would in fact, take its orders from Japan.

In short, it is to be a second Manchuria.

What we do **not** know is more important still. Does the Chinese Republic intend to resist in earnest with all its military resources?

If it does, will this mean war—not a mere local struggle, but a general engagement, in which the Japanese might blockade all China's ports, land an invading army or armies in the South and attack the Republic where its spine and its nerve centres are located—in the Yangtse Valley?

Cotton, Iron, Coal

A quick glance at the past may help us to guess the future. Japan had gone a long way towards creating this separate Northern region. A sort of autonomous Government had been set up, the Hopei-Chahar Council.

The ruling party of the Republic, the Kuo-min-tang, was actually banned as an illegal organisation in Peking. The Japanese dealt, over all local questions, not with the Republican Government in Peking, but with the local War Lord, and chairman of the Council, one General Sung.

Opinions differ about this gentleman. Some regard him as a mere tool of the Japanese, but perhaps he is an honest fellow who does his best to appease the tiger with insignificant tit-bits. Anyhow, he never gave that animal what it wanted.

Japan got no iron and she got no coal. The Chinese peasants went on growing cotton, but the Japanese neither acquired plantations, nor a monopoly of the trade.

They wanted urgently to build a railway, or, better still, two railways, running East and West. These would have tapped local natural resources. They would have led towards the province of Shansi, which is even richer in minerals.

Finally, they would have cut the two Chinese lines that run from the Republican South into Peking. At the junctions the Japs would have been able to stop reinforcements destined for the North.

One cannot at this distance see General Sung's face, or size him up. But one notes that he gave away none of these things.

Affront To China

On the other hand, the Japanese had a negative success. The Republic's authority had all but faded out over this great area.

Secondly, it drew from it virtually no revenues, for the Japanese organised smuggling on a great scale and protected their smugglers. The Customs accordingly were starved.

Thirdly, they had planted in this area an army of 7,000 men, which behaved with great insolence. It would stage a procession of tanks in the streets of Peking. It would arrest Chinese citizens, even in their houses. It loved to conduct realistic military manoeuvres, in front of a Chinese barracks for choice.

That brings us to recent events. On the pretext that one of his men had got lost during night manoeuvres, a Japanese commander marched at the head of a body of armed men into a Chinese barracks to search for the strayed sheep. Naturally, he was thrown out, and so the fighting began.

Meanwhile, three things happened: (1) The Japs sent reinforcements up to 20,000 men at least; (2) so also did the Chinese Republic, to a much greater number, but they had further to go; (3) General Sung negotiated, and a settlement was reached.

The terms are secret. They may have included economic concessions. All that is known is that the "guilty" were to be punished; Communism was to be suppressed and the Republican 29th Army was to quit the Northern area.

Nanking was not officially consulted, but behind the scenes it did agree to these terms.

Province Cut Off

These terms, so far as we know them, are not as savage as hectoring Empires usually exact. Mussolini would have claimed an indemnity. But they do mean that the Hopei Province, with Peking and Tientsin, has ceased to be effectively a part of China.

If Japan can quarter her own army there; if she can order

(Continued on page 10, column 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IRRESPONSIBLE

The Bengal Home Member's replies to questions in the local Assembly on the Andaman prisoners betray a callous atttitude. Searching questions elicited the fact that he had not yet ascertained how may prisoners from his province were among the hunger-strikers, or secured the full text of their petition to the Government of India. And his persistent refusal to do anything for them until they abandon the strike is unworthy of any Indian Minister. He surpassed himself when, on being asked if he had communicated his decision to the prisoners, he replied that "it was not the duty of the Government of Bengal". A man with such a poor notion of a Government's duty does not deserve to be a Minister. Nor will he long remain a Minister if he persists in his irresponsible attitude.

FRUSTRATE THEIR TRICKS

The Bengal Ministry seems to be uneasy about the peoples' condemnation of its own faults of commission and omission. As if it were not satisfied with the weapons of attack on the Press it has already got in its armoury, it is said to be busy forging a fresh weapon in the shape of a Bill to "stop scurrilous writings" in the Press. Though the Bill may be made to appear as serving public interest, it is believed to be designed to muzzle the critics of the present regime and to extend its lease of life indefinitely. We shall say more about it when its details are published. Meanwhile the local Congress organizations and others interested in safeguarding civil liberties will have to be most vigilant and take all possible steps to frustrate the repressive designs of the Ministry.

BIHAR'S LEAD

The Bihar Cabinet may be congratulated on being the first to grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners and to remove all restrictions on internees and externees, including those restrained under the Criminal Tribes Act. The idea is not that hereafter anything can be done with impunity in the name of politics. But old political prisoners ought to be given a chance of adjusting their methods of agitation to the new regime, under which constitutional methods can be reasonably expected to be more effective than they could be before. The Bihar Cabinet has also done well to urge the Government of India to repatriate those prisoners in the Andamans who belong to its province. Unlike the Bengal Cabinet, it has acted on the principle that the repatriation of prisoners from the hellish conditions of the Andamans is an act of humanity which ought not to be conditional on their abandoning their hunger-strike.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

The speech delivered by the Lord Bishop of Tuticorin while opening the Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition in that City not only serves as a call of nationalism to his co-religionists but it also comes as an eye-opener to the general public. Rightly or wrongly the idea once prevailed that the majority of the Indian Catholics did not take interest in the affairs of the country. The recent elections, of course, proved the fallacy underlying that popular belief and the present pronouncement of the Bishop of Tuticorin will further help to dispel the misunderstanding. The Bishop wholeheartedly welcomed the new era which opened with the acceptance of office by the Congress, and he confidently looked forward to the day when the problem of poverty and hunger would be solved by the Congress Ministries. Those observations again constitute a remarkable testimony to the faith of the minorities in the provincial Congress Governments, and will strengthen the hands of the latter in the onerous task that lies ahead of them. As far as the Indian Catholics are concerned, it is their obvious duty to implement in a practical manner the assurance given by their Bishop that they are behind none in their devotion to the country.

A DESERVING INSTITUTION

The Bombay Free Night High School, which has now been recognized by the University of Bombay is one of the few institutions in Bombay, which have been making invaluable contribution towards removing the evil of illiteracy in the City. There are day schools for those who can attend them and who are not obliged to earn their living But for those who have to earn their livelihood during the day, the facilities for education in Bombay are not adequate. The Bombay Fort Free Night High School has for several years provided opportunity for education to many boys and girls and adults who cannot afford to attend day school. It is run by men who are devoted to the cause of education and who, apart from receiving donations from the public, spend out of their own slender pockets to carry on the school with efficiency. They deserve assistance and encouragement at the hands of the well-to-do citizens.

M. B. B. S. Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Although the course prescribed by Bombay University for M. B. B. S., examination covers five years, yet it has become a notorious fact that even the most brilliant students take more than five years to complete it. The percentage of the fortunate few, who complete it in five years is very low. If we compare with other places say, Lucknow, the difference it too marked to escape notice and I also know it for fact that the efficiency of teaching in Bombay is in no way inferior. However, there is one thing that in Bombay the candidates are examined in all subjects at the end of the final year, whereas for three years there is no university examination except the hygiene test. At Lucknow there is a university examination both at the end of the fourth as well as the fifth year. The result is that the work of the candidates is divided and they are able to cope with it more easily. At Bombay a candidate is required to appear for so many papers at the end of the fifth year that he is unable to prepare the heavy course and the result is failure in some subjects. It will be better if the papers are divided over two years so that there must be a university examination both at the end of fourth as well as fifth year. This I hope will bring relief to the candidates and increase the percentage of passes without in any way effecting the standard of examination.

—Yours, etc.,

RAGHUBIR SINGH.

Kolhapur.

THE BENGAL SCENE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Mystery surrounds the raid of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's office, situated at Dhurrumtala about 3 p.m. to-day by unknown persons.

The raiders, numbering eight, overpowered the servant, forced open the door, broke the furniture and seized office documents and articles, including papers of the Congress Subhas Fund and a wall clock.—A. P.

* * *

Rather unfortunate—isn't it?—that the advent of the present Bengal Ministry should coincide with such "accidents." Home Minister Sir Nazimuddin, however, may be expected to uphold Law and Order by dealing with the matter in the true traditions—of the Huq regime.

* * *

We predict that it will be not easy to catch the thieves responsible for this outrage. You see, they are no ordinary members of the Underworld. Their partiality for Congress documents in preference to currency notes is, to say the least, amazing. Or, isn't it?

* * *

By the way, we are still wondering why they stole that clock.

* * *

To switch over the scene from the Ditchers' town on the Hoogly to the Bureaucrats' Paradise at Simla:

The Nawab of Chhatari is reported to have seen the Viceroy and complained against the tenancy legislation proposed by the Congress Ministry in U. P.

What is, however, not reported is that the worthy knight-Nawab found himself in complete agreement with the views of His Excellency the Viceroy.

* * *

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi has been authorized to deny the "suggestion" that H. H. the Aga Khan is coming to India in cold weather to form a conservative Muslim party."

The votaries of the Muslim League have evidently succeeded in impressing on His Highness that such a party would be a sheer superfluity.

* * *

"In Death Alone Shall Ye Find "

A resolution of the Japanese House of Representatives urges the Government "to establish lasting peace" by declaring war on China.

Rather reminds us of 1914 when similar slogans sent millions to find "lasting peace" on the blood-stained battle-fields of Europe.

* * *

Close unity between the Spanish rebels and Germany was emphasized by Herr Hitler when General Franco's Ambassador presented his credentials before the German Fuhrer.

On the same day Dr. Woermann, the German representative, declared at the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee that his Government had fully accepted the British plan of Non-intervention.

We are now left to draw our own conclusions about (1) Nazi consistency

and (2) the British Non-intervention scheme.

* * *

The Home Member to the Government of India says he has had "no disquieting information" about the health of the Andaman hunger-strikers.

Which proves how difficult it is to disturb the serene placidity of the Home Member to the Government of India.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By Junior Colleague)

(1) "Barra Sahib" who won the Ascot Plate at Poona by six lengths had been fed on an exclusive diet of "chhota pegs."

(2) The Nazi journalists who have been expelled from Britain will be sent with the next German film expedition to India to write articles about Indians and their ways.

* * *

A well-known playwright was writing a new play for an actress who thought a great deal of herself. For weeks she had been pestering the poor man to tell her something about the plot. He was adamant, however, and refused to give her even a hint

'Well, you might at least tell me this,' said the actress at last. 'Does my new part give me a chance to please my public?

'Oh, yes, I should think so,' came the bored reply; 'you see, you die in the first act.'

Virus Of Whitemanism Spreads In Africa

INDIANS FACED WITH RUINATION IN UNION

Retaliation Is The Only Remedy: Appeal To Congress

"Enforced segregation, social degradation and economic ruination inevitably await the Indians in South Africa, if the people and the Government of India acquiesce in the latest racial segregational moves initiated by the local authorities, backed up by the Union Government in South Africa," declared Mr. P. S. Joshi, a prominent Indian leader and a journalist of South Africa, who arrived in Bombay recently for a six months' holiday.

SEGREGATION MOVE

Discussing the position of South African Indians, with our representative, Mr. Joshi pointed out that the enforcement of the Slums Act and the operation of the proposed sub-economic housing schemes will signify the victory of South African diplomacy over India, as they are evidently inter-related re-actionary forces aiming at the complete elimination of the Indians from the central, commercial ano residential areas into distant, untouchable, segregated townships."

"It had been the definite policy of the Indian Government right upto the Indo-Union Agreement in 1927, to oppose any kind of segregation which was unambiguously condemned as utterly humiliating absolutely unacceptable."

"But," Mr. Joshi proceeded, "some recent events have shown the Government of India in different colours. Altough outwordly silent, it has, to some extent, waived its objection to segregation and actively co-operated with the Union authorities through its Agency in making segregation more a success."

"This has, no doubt, harmed our cause, sacrificed the ideal and affected the international prestige of India. It is, moreover, a gross betrayal of India which is reconciled now and then by vague, self-satisfactory statements by the authorities at Delhi before the Assembly or to the Press."

ROOT OF TROUBLE

"Colour bar is venerated like something divine" added Mr. Joshi, "and this mentality is probably the root cause of all the Indian ills in South Africa. Whitemanism runs amok in all the provinces and the Indians are treated like undesirable aliens with a host of unjust legislations on the Statute Book."

Mr. Joshi emphasised the tact that anew white religion was being propagated with unprecedented warmth and vigour and appeals were being occasionally made to the northern neighbouring countries to follow in the union's footsteps.

VIRUS SPREADS

"The response to such exclusive whitemanism" said Mr. Joshi "has been more or less visible in South Rhodesia and Kenya while Portuguese East Africa and Zanzibar have been displaying anti-Indian virus by enactments which threaten economic extinction."

Mr. Joshi sounded a rather pessimistic note about the future of Indians in South Africa. He contended that the entire responsibility for the persecution of Indian nationals in Africa rested on the shoulders of the British Government.

"There has been a general impression throughout Africa," said Mr. Joshi "that the British Government is not doing its duty, and the Indian Government is suffering from an inferiority complex. This attitude has infused fresh courage among the White rulers of Africa and created a state of unprecedented uncertainty and alarm for the Indians in South Africa in particular and all over Africa in general.

INSULT OVER INJURY

"The latest action of the British Government in refusing India the right to retaliate against Dominions discriminating against Indians has added insult to injury and is nothing but a gross betrayal. The Indians abroad could never sympathise with a Constitution that disqualifies India from standing on a footing of equality with other countries in the British Empire."

"The sole responsibility for the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa lay at the door of the British Government who during the pre-Union Colonial Government did not think in terms of the equality of the Indian with the European and laid the foundation of anti-Indian legislations the repurcussions of which have been very detrimental and ever threatening to the Indians in South Africa.

"The British Government then not only neglected the legitimate claims of the Indians, but became a party instrumental in placing a stigma of inferiority on the Indian nationals in South Africa.

APPEAL TO I. N. CONGRESS

"The only remedy" concluded Mr. Joshi "to check the conflagration of colour bar in Africa appears to consolidate and centralize all the activities under the banner of Indian National Congress, which should put this question in the forefront of its foreign programme and make it an issue of national prestige and honour.

"Awakened India should never rest until her nationals are granted equality everywhere in the British Empire. The policy of retaliation should be resorted to against countries such as Portuguese East Africa and Zanzibar, which owe their progress and prosperity to Indian enterprise. The Government of India must be pressed to demand a halt for the segregation move in South Africa, which revives the obnoxious and obsolete 'Ghetto' system of Europe."

EYES ON INDIA

Referring to South African opinion on the problem of Indian independence Mr. Joshi said that the Union was taking more than ordinary interest in Indian affairs. The socialists acclaim Pandit Jawaharlal as the hero of India and some of them consider him even greater than Mahatma Gandhi. "The Indian circles have hailed Mahatma Gandhi's reentry into politics with joy and pray for the liberty of India. A number of South African Indians are expected to come to India to attend the Congress session to be held in Haripura in February."

Mr. Joshi left for Jetpur, his native place in Kathiawar the same day to see his aged ailing father. After staying there for some time, Mr. Joshi intends to tour India and study the political and social conditions on the spot.

FRENCH BUDGET BALANCED

But Country Still Needs Courage & Economic Discipline

PARIS, August 7.

A hopeful view of the French financial position was painted by ministerial speeches to-day.

M. Chautemps at Montargi said that "the budget has now been balanced, the volume of demands on our credit is restored to reasonable limits and the Treasury position is assured; thus the first part of my task has happily been accomplished."

The conversations he had with the employers and workers had encouraged the hope of good progress of checking the rise of the cost of living and stimulation of production.

M. Bonnet in a speech at Perigueux, said:

President Roosevelt's last words when he was leaving Washington, were: "Whatever else you do balance the budget". The situation was so bad then that it would be several months before full effects of the present Government's measures could be felt.

The country still needed courage and economic discipline, but with the French conscience reawakened the flight of gold stooped, rents are rising and public increasingly are investing in savings. Convalescence will be long, but Government will not falter.—Reuter's Special.

SEARCH FOR MISSING 'PLANE

Chinese Aviation Machine Lost North Of Hongkong?

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.

The British destroyer "Thracian," the sub-marine "Otus" and naval customs launches are searching notorious pirate seas off Chelang point, eighty miles north of here for the three-engined seaplane belonging to China National Aviation Company bound for Swatow with two American pilots, two wireless operators and seven passengers, including airman Walsh and six Chinese.

There has been no news of the seaplane since it wirelessed at 10-05 stating that she was landing.

It is feared she may have struck rocks.

8 SURVIVORS DISCOVERED

(LATER)—The "Thracian" discovered eight survivors of the missing seaplane ashore at Chilang lighthouse. The fate of the remaining three is not known.—Reuter.

STAMP OUT PRIVATE BOOKIES

Turf Club Deputation To Bombay Finance Minister

POONA, Aug. 8.

A deputation on behalf of the Western India Turf Club, including Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy and the Secretary of the Club waited on the Hon. Mr. Lathe, Finance Minister, this morning at his residence, and made representations for the necessity of stamping out private bookies and bucket shops.

The deputation also discussed with the Minister questions regarding the betting tax.

The Minister, it is understood, promised to consider the suggestions made and pointed out that it would take some time before the Government consider the question and formulate measures thereon.—A.P.

STUDENTS' LEAGUE IN JALGAON

Alleged Interference By Headmaster

(From A Correspondent).

JALGAON, (By Mail).

A Students' League was started here months ago. There are four high schools in Jalgaon with about two thousand students. To begin with, the League has put before itself objects having very intimate relations of every-day life with the students. It is every day getting enthusiastic support from the students of secondary schools. They organise lectures on different topics for the benefit of the students and intend to start a free reading room and Hindi classes. But it is surprising that the Head Master of one of the High Schools here could not relish the idea of students organising themselves and is discouraging the students of his school from joining the League. Very recently he officially notified to the students not to join the League and participate in its movements.

The secretary of the League has submitted a complaint to the authorities against this attitude of the Head Master towards the legitimate activities of the students. The Head Master seems to belong to the old regime.

Alleged Defiance Of Holy Synod Orders

BELGRADE Aug. 8.

Scenes unprecedented in the history of orthodox churches in Yugoslavia were witnessed when priests read from pulpits the list of ministers and members of Parliament excluded from the rights and privileges of the church. They will be charged before the Ecclesiastical Court at Belgrade, with disobeying orders of the Holy Synod by working or voting for the ratification of the Concordat concluded with the vatican.

Two thousand people assembled at the Belgrade Cathedral and listened in silence while the list was read containing the names of 10 Ministers including the Prime Minister and 15 members of Parliament In the smaller suburban churches the people responded after each name "may he be damned".—Reuter.

STEAMERS COLLIDE

Three British Girls Injured In Accident At Dunkerque

DUNKERQUE, Aug. 8.

Four British girl passengers of the Belgian cross-channel steamer "Princess Marie Jose" were injured, when she came into collision with the British steamer "Clan Macneil" from Chittagong to Dunkerque outside Dunkerque Harbour this morning. "Princess Marie Jose" was at one time in danger of sinking but her Captain succeeded in reaching her in the outer harbour of the Dunkerque, where 750 excursionists were landed.

GIRLS TRAPPED.

Three of the injured girls were trapped in the wreckage of the forepart of "Princess Marie Jose" and only extricated after hectic three quarters hour work by seamen and passengers. The girls were badly crushed. Two have had their right legs amputated, while the third has a leg broken.

The "Clan Macneil" damaged her stem.—Reuter.

Police Raid Palestine Arab Higher Committee Offices

(Continued from page 1.)

broadcast at one time in all the Arab States, intends by so doing to impose it on the Arab nation by force, but that it meant to get the direct vote of all Arab States on such an important public issue. How can we compromise between this Government's intention to make a free expression of opinion and her suppression of public opinion in Palestine before such a dangerous scheme? But notwithstanding the Government's suppression of public opinion in Palestine, the rejection of the report by the neighbouring Arab States is sufficient proof of our rejection to the scheme and is enough to arouse public indignation in the Moslem and Arab Worlds. This unfriendly attitude of the Government towards the Arabs does only widen the margin of hostility between the two parties and leaves no chance for co-operation.

EXPROPRIATION

"Falastin" further said:—

"The Royal Commission's Report discusses in detail the topic of the exchange of populations and land between the Jews and the Arabs. Literarily, exchange means taking something in consideration for another. The Commission have placed all the Jews, with the exception of 1200 of them, in the Jewish State, but yet they talk of the exchange of populations 1200 Jews in the Arab State, and 350,000 Arabs in the Jewish State. Moreover, inspite of the fact that the Jews own 1,333,000 dunums of land only the Commission have allotted to them an area of five million dunums, at the same time leaving no Jewish land outside the Jewish State. Talks of the exchange of lands between the Arabs and the Jews in the two States become superfluous."

APPEAL TO BRITISH JUSTICE

The people of Kuwait, an Arab Emirate on the Persian Gulf sent the following two cables, the first to the British Parliament and the Colonial Secretary, and the second to the League of Nations.

(1) "The Palestine Question will increase in complexity by the establishment of the Zionist State on the coast following the recommendations of the Royal Commission, by cutting away an important part of Arab territory and by provoking feelings of Moslems and Arabs all over the world. The people of Kuwait draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the consequences of the execution of this scheme and they trust to see justice exercised by the British nation in the way known about it in previous stages of history."

(2) "The Royal Commission's report suggesting partitioning Palestine and establishment of Jewish State on its coast is an injustice to the Arabs and will have the worst effect on the feelings of Moslems in general and Arabs in particular. People of Kuwait draw your attention to the consequences of this scheme and trust that justice will rank higher than any other consideration."

English Team In Third Test With New Zealand

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The following are the English Test players against the New Zealand at the Oval on August 14:—

Robins (Captain), Farnes Hammond, Goddard, Barnett, Ames, Paynter, Hardstaff, Hutton Matthews and Denis Compton.

New Test players are Matthews and Compton.—Reuter.

Islam & Independence Of India

Syud Hossain's Speech In London

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 31,

(By Air Mail).

Since his arrival in London about a fortnight back, practically every Indian organisation invited Mr. Syud Hossain, formerly of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Independent" of Allahabad to address its members. It was a problem for Mr. Syud Hossain. He could not find time to address each organisation separately, nor was he prepared to show preferential treatment to any particular organisation. A way out of it was therefore found by his two esteemed and old friends, Dr. Syeed Mahomoodi and Mr. Kedar Nath Das Gupta.

On Thursday afternoon, they acted as the hosts of a reception arranged in honour of Mr. Syud Hossain who had arrived from California on his way to Paris, Copenhagan and India. Mr. Hossain has been invited by the University authorities of Dacca and Calcutta to address the student populations of the two University centres.

GATE-CRASHING RECEPTION.

In welcoming Mr. Syud Hossain on Thursday afternoon at the Taj Mahal restaurant in the West End in the presence of over 300 people Mr. Das Gupta said that when some of his friends suggested the holding of reception, he felt very bewildered. He was pessimistic as to the attendance of Indian and other friends in honour of our compatriot at a short notice. That made him feel bewildered by the attendance that afternoon, which forced the management of the Restaurant to close its doors to prevent further gate-crashing. However, Mr. Das Gupta came to the conclusion, after seeing the vast gathering, that Mr. Hossain was not dead and was quite alive.

Referring to the work of Mr. Hossain in America, Das Gupta threw a sidelight on the American mentality. He said that in America every Indian who visits that country is hailed as a Hindu. Syud Hossain was no exception. He was known all over the United States as a great Hindu leader, and not as a Muslim leader. In this connection he told the audience that when Sir Mahomed Zaffrullah Khan visited Chicago to attend the Congress of Faiths, the local newspapers had on their placards: "A great Hindu has come to Chicago to teach Islam."

Mr. Das Gupta for some time had held the view that the exit of Mr. Syud Hossain 17 years ago meant a loss to the Indian nationalist movement. But he had changed that view after seeing Mr. Hossain "in action" in the United States. He was doing great work outside India and he was not only a nationalist leader but a nationalist internationalist leader of India.

Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah thought that Mr. Syud Hossain does not appear as an exclusively Islamic propagandist. His activities both in India, United Kingdom and America had not been carried on with a banner of the Prophet exclusively in his hand. In viewing Mr. Hossain, a patriotic son of India, they would be doing injustice to him if they labelled him with this or that label of a religious crusader. "If older standards were applied" added Mr. Shah, "Syud Hossain is as important and valuable in the service of India, as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, whom we all honour and respect."

Mr. Syud Hossain was given a rousing reception as he rose to address the gathering of his countrymen and many Europeans and Englishmen. At the outset he declared that he attended that function in the hope of being able to renew contact with some old though familiar faces, and anyhow, to have a nice comfortable social hour. He found that not only Indians of all sorts and persuasions, of different religious beliefs and creeds had gathered there but even non-Indians, also of various persuasions and beliefs had been present to hear him. In his opinion, it was some kind of common inner fraternity that had brought them all together that afternoon.

RIGHT PERSPECTIVE

Touching upon the personal phase to which many speakers had alluded in paying their tribute to Mr. Hossain, the speaker said that he was deeply grateful for the sentiments that had been expressed by his friends. He would say this, however, that he had been a worker in the cause of India all through his adult life. As for his absence in the United States of America and elsewhere from India, there had not been 16 hours in the last 16 years when he had not been working and acting for the freedom of India. "What know they of India who only India knows", added Mr. Hossain. "You cannot know anything, you cannot judge any work of art, unless you are able to see it in all its perspective and in all its entirety. We are apt to be too stiff in our local, personal and sectarian complications which prevent our seeing national cause as something integral and as a whole. Those of us who are away from India should therefore utilise their opportunity to see our country in its true perspective." I want to apply this principle to India so far as her sons and daughters are away from her shores", added Mr. Hossain.

"Let me touch upon one matter," continued the speaker. "The question, as it would seem, the eternal and perennial question—of Hindu and Muslim, needs careful attention. After about fifty years of sustained and constructive national work for India we are still obsessed by the so-called Hindu-Muslim problem. To me it is a psychological curiosity. We do not seem to get away from our consciousness of Hindu and Muslim problem. So far as I am concerned, I am a Muslim by birth, by lineage. But I am also a son of India and under no conceivable circumstance, it has been a source of doubt to me that I am an Indian, in spite of being a Muslim. That has never become an irrevocable and irreconcilable factor to me. It has been wholly inalieanble to me. If you would care to work out that problem, the principle that is involved would be the same as mine. I claim to know something about Islam, I claim, that if I don't know Islam is and what its Principals are, then I dare say nobody knows anything of Islam in this world."

NO MUSLIM CAN BE A SLAVE.

"The first thing I know of Islam and its history is that no Muslim who is true to his tradition can content to be a slave. To a Muslim, two things are naturally exclusive. Physical slavery, mental slavery, social slavery or moral slavery is not permissible to any Muslim. Islam rules out priest-craft in any shape of form. There is no other religion that so completely and finally eliminates the intermediary. That is Islam. According to all traditions and history, a Muslim if involved in anything or caught, only then his freedom is limited or destroyed. Therefore the first duty of any authentic Moslem is to attain for himself the fullest stature of manhood and womanhood, which means nationhood. There was a great poet—Akbar Allahabadi—who is the inspirer of Modern India. He is a better Moslem than I can claim to be. He has summed up the whole principles and ideals of Islam in one verse. Translated in English he wrote: Moselm if he is nothing, he should at least not lie and should think in liberal terms." I want to subscribe to it and I also demand that minimum from any man who dares to call himself a Moslem. As a Moslem of that kind who understands fundamental demands of that allegiance, it is no. for Moslems merely to struggle for national freedom but they have got to take a mead in that movement. It is religious obligation on their part to seek emancipation."

"It seems to me utterly ridiculous that as an Indian, I should be other than an Indian nationalist. In my opinion any purely communal interest must be subordinated to the ultimate cause of Indian freedom. It devolves upon, of course the majority of Indian population to be vigilant of the rights of the minority. Whether you approach the problem as a Moslem, Hindu, Parsee, Sikh or an untouchable, it seems to me that there is no escape from the conclusion that the only honourable course is to enlist oneself as a working nationalist in the cause of Indian freedom. And here I must emphasise one thing. I want to be a nationalist in constructive terms, not a nationalist with my soul sunk deep in communalism."

INDIA THAN AND NOW

In regard to the present situation in India, Mr. Hossain did not claim to be any particular oracle, judge or prophet. However it seemed to him that the hour of India's emancipation in political sense was not far away. The scene in India to-day was in the sharpest contrast to the scene and tempo in which he lived and worked twenty years ago. "All the young ladies and gentlemen of India" continued Mr. Hossain, "to-day are the beneficiaries of certain work done by their predecessors. Some of you may be too young to know what the tempo and psychology of India was in the prepost-war period. This is all to the good. Make sure that the work that you do is constructive and creative on behalf of the nation and not behalf of yourselves. The political emancipation of India, by very nature of things, is not very far away. Let us assume, take for granted, that that particular thing of labours of the three generations of Indian patriots is at hand. Egypt to-day is an independent country, thanks to the sacrifices of her patriots and the inspiring leadership of that great leader Zaglul Pasha. Similar history of triumph and travail of Indian literally unparalleled in history is now ending the tragic and patriotic struggle. Ireland, I say is 95 per cent free to-day and it is a matter of time when other 5 per cent will also be free. Syria has also won her freedom. All the countries of Near and Far East are either actually free or partially free. Even India to-day is 50 per cent ahead of what she was twenty years ago though, of course, she is not free. It seems to me worthwhile therefore for thoughtful and serious minded Indians to give some of their time and thought to the problem of national reconstruction and national regeneration that is ahead of us. Are we building up our resources to meet other men and women on equal terms and basis? When India is politically free, it will not be possible for us to blame Britain for our own limitations. So it is time now that we should give some time to the problems of social emancipation of our people."

"For the past 200 years India has been living on her past. This is an abnormal and pathological situation just like those normal boys and girls who hark back to prehistoric times and tell us that they are sons and grandsons of so and so. You don't find healthy Englishmen talking of William the Conqueror. This does not suggest that in my opinion our ancestors were not great. They were, I say emphatically, the paterns of our great civilisation. But this problem, my good friends, may come upon us sooner than we suppose. I say to young men and women: Get ready, what are you going to do with the life that lies ahead of you. Are you going to hark back upon your ancient civilisation? That is not good enough. I have no time for it nor have I any time to abuse anybody, particularly the British, merely for the sake of abuse. I want to fight my enemies in positive way. I want to retaliate in a constructive way. The negative will go thus. The day when the sun of Indian nationalism rises the night of British imperialism will dispel."

"When I talk and refer to social emancipation I want to say one word both to my Hindu and Moslem friends. Friends, we are carrying on our backs the dead weight of dead things, we are carrying on our backs dead ideas dead things, dead traditions, we are carrying on our backs ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism. We will not be able to take our place if we don't clean our house now and begin cleaning our house immediately in order to get rid of things which have outlived their usefulness. When one has outlived useful things then one is dead, whether he is buried or not. Don't make any mistake of confining religion with dogmas and doctrines. If younger people are not going to do that who is going to do it? Do you expect the old fossils from the Hindu and Moslem camp to do it? That is psychologically impossible."

Dr. Abdul Aziz Puri and Dr. Beharilal N. Anantani proposed and seconded a vote of thanks respectively to Mr. Hossain for his admirable speech (as Dr. Puri said) and for his great patriotic fight on behalf of Indians (as Dr. Anantani said). The motion was carried.

Mr. Das Gupta thanked Mr. K. D. Kumaria, secretary of the Indian Swaraj League, for organising the reception at a short notice though so successfully.

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Grievances Of Indian Labour In British Guiana

Government Of India Forwarding Their Observations To Colonial Office

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The "United Press" understands that Government of India will shortly communicate to the Colonial Office their views on the situation of Indian Labour in British Guiana.

It may be remembered that, following the labour disturbances in sugar states of British Guiana in September and October, 1935, the Government appointed a commission consisting of the Attorney-General (Chairman) Mr. F. B. Henderson and Mr. A. H. Hill to enquire into and report, 'inter alia,' on (1) causes which led up to them; and (2) conditions of labour of such States and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate recurrence of similar disturbances.

The Commission, after elaborate investigations, submitted their report in August 1936, from which it would appear that the disturbances were primarily due to economic conditions and grievances and disabilities of Indian labourers which the Commission found to be genuine. These grievances and disabilities, the Indian labourers suffered in common with African labour, both resident and non-resident. There is reason to believe that the position of Indian labour has somewhat deteriorated during the last few years. The abolition of the indenture system constituted no doubt a theoretical advance; but as things stand at present, Indian labour has no longer enjoyed the measure of security provided by the Emigration Ordinance in respect of pay, housing, hours of work and benefits of supervision of the Emigration Officers.

In order to remedy this state of affairs the Commission has recommended the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for adequate safeguarding of the interests of both the employee and the employer, and the revision of the provisions of the Employers and Servants Ordinance.

The recommendations of the Government of British Guiana on the report of the Commission have been received and are being considered by the Government of India, who are now forwarding their own observations to the Colonial Office.—United Press.

GANDHI-LINLITHGOW INTERVIEW

(Continued from page 6.)

gnation. Pacification of Italy will give the required freedom on the Mediterranean Front.

Govt. Of India's Anomalous Position

The present anomalous position of the Government of India "visa vis" eleven autonomous Provinces is getting difficult. It must be ended and for that purpose the Federation of India must be established. The Executive Authority of the Federation will be exercised by the Governor-General on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The Federal Government will be as much a representative institution as Provinces and will be able to manage Provinces in a manner the present bureaucratic Government of India cannot. In the Federal Legislature the Congress Party cannot be in a majority; a look at the tables in the First Schedule to the Government of India Act 1935 will satisfy anybody on this point. Therefore, the British authorities are simply anxious to bring in the Federation of India. But there can be no Federation of India until the necessary number of Indian States execute the Instrument of Accession. The States must be so many that they must be entitled to choose (52) fiftytwo members of the Council of State and their total population must be half of the aggregate population of Indian States. Taking advantage of the troubled state of British India and the Congress opposition to the new Constitution, the Indian States began to dictate their terms for Federation, which the agents of His Majesty could not accept. If there is quiet in British India and Congress keeps on functioning as a Constitutional Party with the words 'combating the Constitution' on their lips, Indian States can be made more reasonable. His Majesty King George VI is desired to come to India during December 1938 or January 1939. The preliminaries of the Federation must, therefore, be gone through as early as possible. Indian States in sufficient numbers must be persuaded and nothing is better calculated to persuade them than the spectacle of quiet in the British India Provinces and of Congress Cabinets working out schemes of rural uplift. To help in bringing out the desired conditions in British India, police officers will show respect to the tricolour, stand while "Bande Mataram" is sung, and secretaries will put on Khadi. Why, Marquis of Linlithgow will place an order for five hundred rupees worth of silk Khadi.

What remains is a question to be put in the House of Commons by Mr. Churchill: "Is it a fact that the Marquis of Linlithgow discussed with the Naked Fakir the stages by which the British should evacuate India"?

Merchants' Address To Bombay Cabinet

POONA, (By Mail).

Different merchants' associations from Bombay had sent a deputation to wait upon the Ministers to ascertain from them as to when it would be convenient to the Ministers to receive an address from their Association. The deputationists have informed that as the Ministers would be present from September 5 to September 12 in Bombay, a convenient date may be fixed within that week.—A.P.

GOOD AUGURY FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS

Madras Education Secretary's Assurance

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

"There is a general idea of cutting down the salaries. Elementary school teachers' salaries will not be cut down but may be raised a little though not immediately. Before you retire or die, something tangible will be done for your profession," observed Mr. C. J. Verkey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education yesterday, delivering the inaugural address of the Madras Corporation School Teachers' Association. Mr. K. Bashyam, Leader of the Congress Party in the City Council, presided.

Concluding he said: "Till the Ministers can accomplish what they want, the teachers should not be impatient. If after some time the Ministers are found to have achieved nothing, they need not vote for the Congress!"—United Press.

MADHUBANI: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, will pay a flying visit to Madhubani (District Darbhanga) in the course of his two days' tour programme in the district of Darbhanga.

LUCKNOW: His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Haig left Lucknow on Saturday for Nainital.

Hubli Railway workers celebrated the All-India Anti-Retrenchment day by holding a mass meeton Friday last, Mr. K. V. Hulgaoor was in the chair.

Sarat Bose Asks Huq Govt. To Lay Bare Their Cards

RELEASE OF BENGAL POLITICALS

Congress Is Accommodating But No Whittling Down Of Issue

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The question of the release of detenus and political prisoners was discussed lengthily to-day at a meeting of the Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly and Council, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier and Leader of the Party, presiding.

Release Them At Once

The members present pressed Mr. Huq for the immediate release of those men.

Huq's Vague Statement

Mr. Huq pointed out that already a large number of them had been released and the Government were considering the question of expediting the matter so that all might be released in the near future. He emphasised that the number of these prisoners was very large. It, therefore, took considerable time to examine the merits of each individual case.

PROJAS BACK HUQ?

It is understood that after heated discussion the Party accepted the views of the Government as reasonable and agreed to support the Ministry on the question.

After the Premier had left the meeting, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, accompanied by several prominent Congressmen and women met the Party on invitation.

On behalf of the Party, Mr. Abdullahel Baqi appealed to Mr. Bose to be a little more accommodating and suggested that if the words "immediately and forthwith" were deleted from the Congress Party's resolution (which will be moved in the Assembly to-morrow) the Proja would lend their whole-hearted support to the Congress. Mr. Abdullahel Baqi added that they had the assurance of the Chief Minister that the resolution without these two words would be accepted by the Government.

CONGRESS STAND

Mr. Bose is reported to have appealed to the members of the Proja Party to accept the Congress resolution as worded. He also assured the Projas that the Congress Party would not take the resolution as a vote of "no confidence" in the Ministry and added that even after the resolution was accepted, the Congress Party would be prepared to wait till November in order to allow sufficient time to Government to give effect to the resolution.

Maulvi Muzammel Haque (Proja) suggested that the deletion of the two words from the resolution would mean that the Congress Party's demand would be further strengthened by the Proja Party joining it. He assured Mr. Bose that if the resolution so amended was passed and if the Government failed to take any action according thereto before the Pooja holidays, the Projas would unreservedly join the Congress and fight the Government on this question.

EXPOSE YOUR CARDS

Replying Mr. Bose is reported to have remarked that his party was unable to delete the words unless they were given an opportunity to look at the statement, which the Government proposed to make on the floor of the Assembly to-morrow. It was a well-known parliamentary practice for the Cabinet to take the leader of the Opposition into his confidence, whenever any statement of policy was issued by the Government.

It is understood that the Projas have not arrived at a final decision on the question.—A. P.

Politicals In Alipore Jail Hunger-strike?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Ten political prisoners in the Central Jail, Alipore, have been on hunger-strike since August 4, because of the alleged failure of the Government to meet their demands, according to information received from the Secretary of the Political Prisoners Relief Committee.

It is stated that the prisoners sent a petition on August 3, to the Premier of the Government of Bengal, urging the release of all political prisoners and detenus, the repatriation of Political prisoners in the Andamans, the repeal of repressive laws and the uniform classification and concentration of politicals in one jail, and stating that if these demands are not met they would resort to hunger-strike.

The matter, however, lacks official confirmation.—A P.

FOR LABOUR UNITED FRONT

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN OCT.

Bombay Committee Of N. T. U. C. Appoints Sub-Committee

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of National Trade Union Federation, held 'in camera' at the office of Servants of India Society, on Sunday, it was decided to hold a Conference of the Federation on October 10. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's name was proposed for the presidentship.

Considerable discussion raged, it is understood, when a resolution "expressing disappointment and dissatisfaction at the ruling of the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in disallowing the adjournment motion of Mr. S. V. Parulekar to discuss the Rules framed by the Government regarding deductions from the wages under the Payment of Wages Act," was taken up.

Although the resolution was adopted, Messrs. I. S. Patel, Akhtar Hassan Mirza and Mohommed Sarang, it is understood, struck a minute of dissent, and pointed out that a clear notice should have been given of same and that the Congress Cabinet should have sufficient time to settle down.

FOR UNITED FRONT

A Sub-Committee consisting of four persons, was formed to consider and report on the economic demands put forth by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, with regard to workers and peasants, with a view to achieve United Front with Provincial and Ward Congress Committees, Peasants' and Students' Organisations, the Congress Socialist Party, the National Federation of Trade Union and such other organisations, which would be ready to work on such lines.

Two other Sub-Committees were also appointed to prepare a draft representation to the Government of Bombay to consider the steps to be taken with regard to Labour demands and to scrutinise and report on the recommendations of the Wedgewood Committee respectively.

Yet two more resolutions condemning the treatment meted out to the jute workers of Bengal, protesting against the unwarranted interference of Bengal Government by promulgating Sec. 144 of Cr. P. C. in Industrial Disputes and protesting against the Police excesses with regard to Cawnpore mill workers were adopted.

MR. D. N. DESAI AS SECRETARY!

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 6.

It is reliably learnt that the news published in some papers that Mr. D. N. Desai is appointed Chief Secretary, has absolutely no foundation.

Swadeshi Exhibition In Bombay

Muslim Mass Contact Committee's Effort

As previously announced, the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. has decided to organise a Swadeshi Exhibition in the middle of September. The Exhibition will last for one week and will be kept open from 5 p.m. to 9-30 or 10 p.m. Admission will be by tickets and a nominal fee of 1 anna will be charged.

The rent per stall (except the two stalls on either side of the entrance gate) will be Rs. 10 for the whole period. An extra charge of Rs. 2 per light of 40 candle power will be made.

The scope of the Exhibition is restricted to the following:

(i) All varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth certified by the All-India Spinners' Association; (ii) Articles or goods produced under the aegies of the All-India Spinners' Association; and (iii) such other Swadeshi goods, handicrafts not competing with the above.

The Exhibition will also include a Demonstration Section and an Arts Section and other innocent side attractions.

Intending Exhibitors should take this unique opportunity and apply for the stalls early. Already a number of enquiries for stalls have been received. Hence it is desirable to reserve the stalls from now in order to avoid disappointment. Stall rents are payable in advance.

All necessary information may be obtained on application from Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi, Gujrati Type Foundry, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. No. 22942 between 11 and 5 p.m. or to Mr. Abdul Bari, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Muslim Mass Contact Committee, B. P. C. C. at the Congress House.

CONGRESS PARTY LEADERSHIP

Request To Pandit Jawaharlal

At a meeting held on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Sahu-Tilak Party, a Committee was appointed "to take effective measures to right the injustice done to Mr. K. F. Nariman." Another resolution passed by the meeting expressed the view that "grossest injustice had been done to Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a period of eight years, in the election of the leader of the Bombay Congress Legislative Party" and "urged Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress and the Working Committee, to publish the reasons which led Mr. Nariman being considered not fit to be the Leader of the Bombay Congress Legislative Party."

One of the speakers moved a resolution that the agitation should stop as it had done harm to the Congress but the resolutions was ruled out of order by the Chairman of the meeting, as, according to him the meeting had been convened with the definite purpose of "finding out ways and means of righting the wrong done to Mr. Nariman."

WHIP TO CONGRESS M.L.A's.

To Attend Simla Session Of Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug 8.

It is understood Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly have issued telegraphic whip to all members of his party to be in Simla by August 22 at the latest to attend meetings of the Assembly which commence from August 23.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, is leaving Simla on August 12 to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on August 14. He returns to Simla on August 17.

NEW STAMPS.

New King George VI India stamps will be on sale from August 23. In view of the need to clear stocks of old stamps, they will only be sold on special requests.

Karachi's Sympathy For Andamans Prisoners

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

A public meeting was held this evening at Khalikdina Hall, Sjt. N. A. Bechar, M.L.A., presiding. It expressed heartfelt sympathy with the Andamans prisoners who are hunger-striking, and condemning their incarceration. It urged the Government of India to repatriate them to India, after setting them at liberty.

Another resolution passed by the meeting sympathised with the Cawnpore textile workers who are on strike, and appeal to the U. P. Congress Premier to do full justice to the Labour cause.

MUSLIMS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Abdul Bari Exposes Harm Done By Separate Electorates

In pursuance of the policy of the Congress to establish close contact with the Muslim masses, Maulana Abdul Bari and Dr. Hamied Kazi had an informal discussion with the workers of the All-Parties Muslim Association, Dadar.

The desirability of Muslims joining the Congress was discussed and various opinions were expressed. At the end Maulana Abdul Bari gave a historical survey of the electorates in India and pointed out that separate electorates had caused immense harm both to Hindus and Muslims.

He also pointed out that the Congress was the only United Front against Imperialism that was carrying on a ceaseless fight for freedom. He urged all freedom-lovers irrespective of their religion to join the Congress.

His speech created a favourable impression on the workers, who promised support to the Congress.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP

With a view to secure 'home return' of Raja Mahendra Pratap, the founder of Prem Mahavidyalaya and a well-known citizen of Brindaban, but an exile from his mother country for a very long time, a meeting of the Brijbasi residents of the City of Bombay and its suburbs was held on Sunday evening at Sagar Bhavan, Bhuleshwar, when those present signified their consent to be represented on the Memorial Committee. The latter will in due course address a memorial to the Congress Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, also the Government of India simultaneously.

The next meeting of the Memorial Committee will be held on Sunday next.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

TAKING THE TIME.

So saying, Athos threw two gold pieces majestically on the table.

"Shall I give you the change, sir?" inquired the host.

"No, only add two bottles of champagne. The rest will pay for the napkins."

Seeing that he had not made quite so good a bargain as he had thought, the host slipped two bottles of Anjou wine into the basket instead of champagne.

"Monsieur de Busigny," said Athos to the dragoon, "will you allow me to set my watch by yours?"

"With the greatest pleasure," answered the dragoon drawing from his pocket a handsome, diamond-studded watch. Then bowing to the astonished soldiers, the four young men took the road to the bastion, followed by Grimaud, carrying the basket in perfect ignorance of their destination. Being used to unquestioning obedience, it never occurred to him to ask any questions.

ON THE WAY TO BASTION

They were followed by the curious to the outer fortifications of the camp. Once they had passed these and found themselves alone on open ground. D'Artagnan, who was greatly puzzled by the whole affair, thought it time to demand an explanation.

"And now, my dear Athos," he said, "do be so kind as to tell me where we are going."

"But you see quite plainly that we are going to the bastion to breakfast," answered Athos.

"Why didn't we breakfast at the Parpaillot?"

"Because we have some very important matters to talk about. It was quite impossible to have even five minutes' talk in that inn with all those meddlesome fellows coming and going. Here at least," said Athos, pointing to the bastion, "they will not come and disturb us."

"No," said D'Artagnan, "not until we're struck by a ball."

SPEED!!
TRAVEL BY
The Flying Ranee
PASSENGERS RETURNING FROM SURAT MAY, IF THEY WISH, SLEEP IN THE TRAIN AFTER MIDNIGHT AND THEREBY AVOID STARTING FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE EARLY MORNING.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Tax The Turf And Fill Treasury

Proposal For Congress Govts.: 15 Lakhs Revenue For National Welfare

The following Scheme has been submitted to the Government of Madras and Bombay by a well-known syndicate with a view to help Government to explore fresh avenues of taxation:—

The new Congress Ministries, elected by substantial majorities by the suffrage of the people, are seeking new avenues of taxation to ameliorate the condition of the toiling millions of the country. It is therefore the duty of every patriotic citizen to place before them concrete suggestions that may help these Ministries in their formidable and thankless task. As specialists in the Racing line, we have made it our duty to study the conditions existing in the country on the various Turf Clubs in India and we, therefore, feel it incumbent on us to place before the Government our views and suggestions so that their attention may be focussed on this hitherto practically untapped source of revenue.

In imposing fresh taxation, three cardinal points should be borne in mind—(a) the tax should be just and equitable; (b) it should not fall too harshly on the shoulders of the tax-payer and (c) it should be consistent with national interests. It will be generally admitted that any reasonable tax imposed on persons that frequent the Racecourse falls on shoulders fully able to bear the burden without adversely affecting the masses of the country.

In order to clarify the issues, it is necessary briefly to state the position in the country with reference to Racing as most of the Members of the Legislature are strangers to the Turf in India.

THIS 'SPORT OF KINGS'

Horse-racing has progressed to such vast dimensions in this country that crores of rupees are annually involved in this, what is euphemistically called, the Sport of Kings.

The three most important Clubs involved in this game, viz., the R. C. T. C. of Calcutta, the R. W. I. T. C. of Poona and Bombay and the Madras Race Club of Madras, in addition to lesser Clubs at Kolhapur, Mysore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Meerut, Lahore, Lucknow and Karachi make an 'annual profit of nearly one crore of rupees'.

In addition to the above, the Jockeys, practically all Foreigners, chiefly from Australia, 'carry away every year sums amounting to several lakhs of rupees'. Indian Jockeys simply do not exist at present, although in the past there have been brilliant ones, like Purtoosingh who used to win three and four races every day for Mr. Mathradas Goculdas. That there are none now is due to the obstacles placed in their way. Even the few 'coloured' men such as Arabs that have the temerity to compete are crushed by all sorts of means, so that the riding profession is made a close preserve for the 'white' boys—and this in spite of the fact that Indians are acknowledged the finest Polo players in the world.

THESE RACE HORSES

The horses competing in the races are mostly foreign, coming as they do chiefly from England, Australia and Arabia. The Indian-bred horse, i.e., the progeny of English horses bred in India, is only given a few crumbs—2 1|2 lakhs out of total stakes of forty lakhs—and that too most grudgingly after the agitation carried on in the Press by a few patriotic Indians, like ourselves. The stock reply given in the various Legislatures when rarely a question is put, in justification of racing in India, is—that racing promotes the horse breeding industry in India. But most of the English and Australian horses that are imported into India for racing are geldings, i.e., castrated horses. The Turf Clubs encourage the importation of such horses by every means conceivable. How on earth the racing of such castrated animals can promote the Horse-breeding industry in this country is a problem that only men like Sir Ernest Hotson and Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana can explain! It is beyond us.

As regards Arab horses, they are not used at all for breeding purposes in India for the simple reason that Turf Clubs do not allow Locally Bred Arab Horses to race with Imported Arabs! Only one or two Arabs are occasionally bought by the Army Remount Department which could as well be directly imported from Arabia through the Baghdad Turf Club.

TRAIN BY JOCKEYS

As stated above, the Jockeys that ride in races are almost all foreigners, chiefly from Australia, a country where Indians are not allowed to settle down and where even Indian Tourists are looked at askance. These Jockeys carry away from India lakhs of rupees annually. They arrive from their country with nothing else except the single pair of breeches they wear and perhaps a guinea or two in their pockets, with which they hire a bicycle. Within a year they are able to drive in their own 'flashy' cars and live as even the very rich cannot afford to. The Turf Clubs see to it that they are paid at the rate of Rs. 50|- for every losing mount and Rs. 100|- for every winning mount, in which latter case they also get 10 per cent. of the stakes, which latter range of Rs. 1,500|- to Rs. 50,000|-. Whereas in England, they receive only two guineas for every mount, here in a much poorer country where the living is much cheaper, they are paid as much as Rs. 50 for a losing mount and Rs. 250 to Rs. 5000 for a winning mount—and all this for riding a race for an average of two minutes.'

FABULOUS SALARIES.

The various Turf Clubs, rolling in wealth, pay fabulous salaries to their Secretaries, Stewards, Veterinary Surgeons and others almost all of whom are purely foreigners since the constitution of the Turf Clubs is so arranged that membership thereof is restricted to a minority, a small minority, of Indians although the moneys they deal with come from Indians to the extent of 99 per cent. These high Officers of the Clubs not only draw fabulous salaries with allowances for cars and houses but also get free first-class passages every alternate year to England or Australia and back. Even the few Indians that are employed in subordinate positions are paid out of all proportion to their educational or other qualifications or to the nature of their duties—very much higher in fact than what they would get either in Government or in commercial service.

The Secretaries of the various Clubs get as much as Rs. 3,500 monthly in addition to luxuriously furnished Bungalows free of rent, costly cars, and passage free to England and back every alternate year. All this extravagance is due to the colossal profits they make from the weakness of people attending the Race-course. And what is worthy of note—they could get Indian with vastly superior qualifications and organising ability for even a quarter of the amount.

With the above back-ground, briefly touched on in order not to tire the patience of the reader, will any Member of the Legislature, conscious of his responsibilities to the Indian masses, hesitate to tax these Clubs to the utmost farthing possible?

TAXATION PROPOSALS.

In framing our suggestions taxation, the great motive that actuates us is the Indianisation of the Turf in its entirety—Indian Members of the Turf Club, Indian Horses, Indian Trainers and Indian Jockeys. We aim at achieving this object within the next three or four years while at the same time contributing substantially towards national needs.

The following taxes will not be found to be excessive or conducing to dimunitive returns:—

1. Fifty per cent on the Entry and Forfeit Fees levied by the Turf Clubs for the entry of every horse in any race.

2. Twenty-five per cent on the earnings of every Jockey, i.e. Rs. 12 1/2 from every losing mount out of Rs. 50, and 50 per cent on the excess amount paid to him for the winning mount in the shape of commissions etc. It is necessary to prevent abuses that all payments to jockeys should be made through the Turf Club by winning owners on pain of being expelled from the Club. But under any circumstances since Jockeys always get this 10 per cent commission on stakes won, the Auditors can charge the tax accordingly.

3. A tax of Re. 1 and annas 8 for every gent and lady respectively that purchases a ticket for admission to the first enclosure and As. 8 and 4 respectively for every gent and lady that purchase second enclosure tickets.

4. A tax to be paid from April 1938, on every Gelding, i.e. castrated horse racing in India graded as follows:—

	per year. Rs.
I Division animals	5,000
II Division animals	3,000
III Division animals	2,000
IV Division animals	1,000

5. A tax on all Arab horses racing in India from 1st April 1938, as follows:—

I Divn...Rs. 3,000 II Divn...Rs. 2,000. and III Rs. 1,000.

BASED ON STAKES.

The tax figures proposed are based on the amounts of stakes that are being apportioned towards each of the various classes of horses and are not unduly heavy.

6. Only Indian horses and mares, i.e. bred in India will be free of all taxes under items 4 and 5 but will be liable to pay taxes under No 1.

7. All Entries, i.e., horses not castrated, and mares coming from Australia or England shall also be free of these taxes under 4 and 5 provided the Tulf Clubs can get security from the Owners or Trainers that the same will not be re-exported out of India but that they shall be available for stud purposes at reasonable prices. We do not want a repetition of the incident where the great horse Pougatchev, although an entire and won the richest stakes in India for the Maharaja of Kashmir, was exported back to Europe by its Owner, despite our urgent appeals to him not to set such a bad precedent, but to make him available for stud purposes in India.

We confidently assert that if these our proposals are accepted even substantially, they will yield to 'each' of the Provincial Governments in Madras, Bombay and Bengal the respectable sum of fifteen lakhs annually and will at the same time have the effect of having only Indian bred horses and Indian Jockeys within the next four or five years.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD STATE

Tariff Board To Discuss Question Of Expansion

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), August 8.

Sir Geoffrey Bracken, President of the Sugar Tariff Board, accompanied by Messrs Rahimtoola and Jain, members, and Mr. Bhatia, Secretary, arrived here this morning, in the course of their investigations into the productive duty on sugar imported in India. The Board is also considering whether the existing duty should be altered during the next year.

The visit of the Board to Hyderabad is with a view to obtaining first-hand information regarding the possibilities of expansion of the Sugar Industry in the State.

After visiting the Nizam Sagar and discussing the matters with the officials concerned, the Board will leave for Delhi in the evening of August 11. The party will later proceed to Simla, Lyallpur, Amritsar Dehra Dun, Lucknow and Cawnpore.—A.P.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO C. P. PREMIER

AKOLA, August 7.

A rousing reception was accorded to-night to the Premier, Dr. Khare, who, with four of his colleagues, arrived from Nagpur by the Bombay Mail. An enthusiastic crowd of 5,000 present at the station greeted the Premier with repeated cries of "Gandhiki-Jai" and "Congress Flag Zindabad" as soon as he stepped out of the compartment on the special platform.

So dense was the crowds that it took nearly fifteen minutes for the Ministers to reach the waiting cars outside the station. Almost all the prominent citizens of Akola, the Municipal President and a large number of Congressmen and several Muslims were present at the station and welcomed the Ministers on their first visit to Akola, after taking office.

The Deputy Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police and other officials were also present.

The Hon. Mr. M. V. Shariff, Minister for Law arrived by car while the Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister for Public Works could not be present owing to urgent private work in Bombay.

The Ministers are staying as guests of the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, the Berar Congress leader. They have a crowded programme to-morrow and will be accorded a public reception in the evening. They are leaving for Nagpur on August 9.—A. P.

Import And Sale Of Mangoes In Pandharpur

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The District Magistrate, Sholapur has extended till August 15 the period of the order prohibiting the import and sale of mangoes in the Pandharpur Municipal limits issued on June 10.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

X-RAY DEVICE

An X-ray machine built to see into the heart of an orange is being tested by the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

At the rate 22,500 oranges an hour—one-quarter of a carload—the machine carries the fruit on travelling belts before two fluoroscopes, where operators examine the core of the fruit. A touch of a level discards imperfect oranges while the others are carried on to boxes.

The quality of the fruit, juice, faulty grains, dry cells and hollows are at once apparent to an experienced operator.

The machine, it is said, will make unnecessary the present practice in some packing plants of throwing out entire loss of oranges when a few samples are found to be faulty.

JAZZ-COLOURED TREES

Trees can now be made to take on the jazziest of colours by the simple process of giving them "hypodermic" injections of dye. Blue, green, red, violet and orange trees are easily produced; their planks harmonizing with modern colour schemes. Maple can be induced to become a deep and valuable mahogany colour, oak assume a rich and ancient huge and walnut change into a ravishing black.

CLAIMS TO MAKE 'GOLD'

Professor Tsutomo Kase, of the Imperial University at Sendai, claims to have succeeded in manufacturing imitation 'gold' at one thousandth the price of real gold.

He says it is just as beautiful and useful as the genuine metal.

The professor also claims the invention of a new alloy of copper and aluminium. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has made cuff-buttons, spoons, forks and buckles of the new alloy as an experiment.

AEROPLANE LANDING DEVICE

Mr. G. A. Charlton, of Low Fell, Gates-head-on-Tyne, has patented an ingenious safety landing apparatus for aeroplanes.

The device comes into operation immediately the engine cuts out or stops in flight, and, according to the inventor, can be fitted to any machine for £5.

Mr. Charlton is contemplating manufacture of the apparatus on Tyneside.

MIRACLES OF ECTOGENESIS

When J. B. S. Haldane wrote his Daedallus and predicted that some day reproduction would be separated from love he still thought in terms of fathers and mothers. But Dr. Gregory Pincus of Harvard told the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology last Spring that fathers may prove to be unnecessary—at least so far as rabbits are concerned.

Pincus put a rabbit ovum into a test-tube and fertilized it with nothing but a solution of salt. The ovum developed into an embryo which was then transplanted to a female rabbit. At the end of a week the rabbit was killed to study the course of the embryo. Equally successful was another experiment in which the ovum was subjected merely to high temperature.

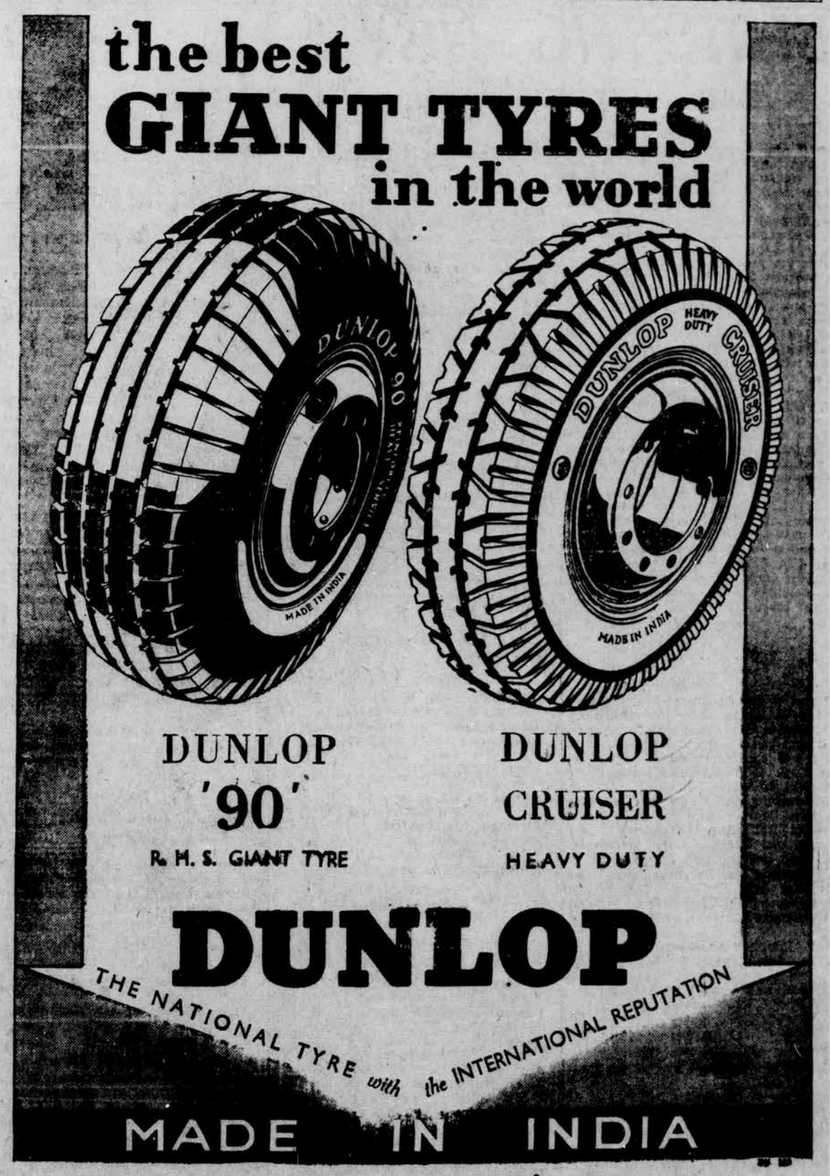
The social possibilities of ectogenesis (professorial name for bringing creatures into the world without fathers) are immense, but there are drawbacks. All mammals produced by activating ova by salt or heat are females. The sex-determining "Y-chromosome" is lacking. For that is supplied by the male.

—"Industry".

BRITAIN'S FASTEST TRAIN

The Coronation Express, the fastest and most luxurious train in the British Empire, which comes into operation this month, is described as having a coach of glass. The train is the London and North Eastern Railway's successor to the "Silver Jubilee" and is even faster and, if possible, more stream-lined. The new engine, christened the "Dominion of Canada" by the High Commissioner for the Dominion, is certainly a greater departure from conventional locomotive design than that of the "Jubilee". Her front and tail lamps are her only visible projections.

The run that will give her the title of the fastest train in the Empire will be the down run between London and York where she will travel at an average speed of 72 miles per hour. As though in emulation, the old and renowned "Flying Scotsman" is to lop a quarter of an hour off her run between London and Edinburgh, the longest regular non-stop run in the world.



WHEN DIET IS A PROBLEM

PATIENTS can be so difficult, refusing the very nourishment which is essential to their recovery after malaria and other fevers. When a light and easily assimilable diet is required, doctors recommend Horlick's. It is *all* nourishment, easily digested, and quickly and surely brings new strength, banishing enervation. It stimulates the appetite and induces a healthy desire for food.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR'S ADVICE

MADE in a moment, hot or cold, Horlick's is extra delicious when prepared with the Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S BANISHES ENERVATION

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 7.

M C and Coy's s.s. Ensley City of 3801 reg tons Capt L Smith arrived from Houston via Texes City Port Arthur New Orleans Baltimore Norfolk New York Alexandria Djiboute Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Adams of 7037 reg tons Capt H S Bauer arrived from Boston via New York Havana Cristobal Los Angeles San Francisco Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Manila Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Mauly of 3417 reg tons Capt G selvaggro arrived from Genoa via Leghorn Naples Catama Portsaid Suez Massowah and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Talkiwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via Lourenco Marques Mozambique Dares Salaam Zanzibar Mombassa and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt J Rowe arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J A Smith arrived from Nagoya via Japan and China Ports Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

P and O s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Haresfield of 3212 reg tons Capt R J Marshall sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

L Edward's s.s. Reichenfels of 1760 reg tons Capt P Hinrichs sailed for Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt O G Rowland Jones sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Coast Ports and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Adams of 7037 reg tons Capt H S Bawr sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 7-8-37.

S S City of Worcester (FFC) for Colombo Madras Calcutta and American Ports.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, Aug. 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Alipore 3241 Karachi 11-8 M M
3 Clan Machrayne 2977 Malabar Coast 9-8 J Finlay
5 Ensby City 3801 Calcutta NF MM
6 Tango Maru 4238 Japan 10-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi 8-8 L E
11 Manly 3418 Singapore 9-8 L Triestino
12 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 9-8 M M
14 Pres Adams 6345 New York 9-8 FF Campbell
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 18-8 MM

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Harresfield 3212 Calcutta 7-8 MM
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 11-8 M M
4 Vasna 20-26 Busra 12-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Begum 3656 Rangoon 8-8 T Morrison
C/R Howra 4096 Calcutta 7-8 M M
D/E Victoria Marie 882 M Coast N F Merchants.

THE AJMER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

A dividend of 5 per cent per annum free of income tax on ordinary shares was declared by the Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., at the 9th Ordinary General Meeting held on FRIDAY, the 6th instant at Bombay. The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna presided.

The Directors' Report and the Auditors' Statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1937 were adopted. The Company had made a profit of Rs. 93,674-0-6 out of which and the previous balance, after providing Rs. 18,000 for depreciation and dividend at the rate of 5 per cent free of income tax viz., Rs. 75.000 a balance of Rs. 2.635 was carried forward.

The Chairman in the course of his speech stated that the general results of the Company's working during the year showed a very satisfactory progress. The number of consumers, the number of units sold and the total connected load increased by 9 per cent., 16 per cent. and 14.9 per cent. respectively.

He further stated that recently some Government Buildings have been connected to the system and the maximum receipt figure had gone to Rs. 30,000 in June 1937 as compared with Rs 21.000 in September 1936.

He also informed that in order to meet the growing demand, the Company had ordered out an additional 600 B.H.P. Generating Set which had now arrived.

After referring to the negotiations for contracts with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer Municipality, Military Engineering Service etc., he wished the Company a bright future.

After replying to the queries and after re-election of the Directors and appointment of Auditors, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

K Varsova 1956 Busra 19-8 M M
M Dayavati 681 M Goa 7-8 B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Somali 13-8-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Tarantia 11-8-37 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 9-9-37 K Nixon

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Teneriffa 12-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 14-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Behar 15-8-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hopecrest 9-8-37 Volkart Bros

FROM GENOA

Monepiana 16-8-37 L Triestino
Teesbank 16-8-37 M M

FROM HAMBURG

Welfsburg 6-8-37 L Edwards
Uhenfels 16-8-37 L Edwards
Lindenfels 20-8-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTI

Volpi 4-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 9-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 14-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalajyoti 7-8-37 S S Coy
Jalayamuna 11-8-37 Sc S N

FROM BASRA

Vasna 7-8-37 M M
Vita 14-8-37 M M
Bandra 12-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 14-8-37 M M
Hatipara 16-8-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21-8-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Dalgoma 10-8-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathey 28-8-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Sirsa 31-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 3-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyo Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Folk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 6-8-37 F F Campbell
City of Worcester 11-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 8-9-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Taijin Maru 8-8-37 O S K Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Alipore 11-8-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Barala 11-8-37 M M
Vasna 12-8-37 M M
Bandra 18-8-37 M M
Varsova 19-8-37 M M
Hopecrest 11-8-37 Volkart Bros

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wolfburg 14-8-37 L Edward

FOR RANGOON

Nagina 13-8-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Rawalpindi (boats) 6-8-37
S S Victoria Marie 6-8-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 28 bags gum T Laxmidas.

For Antwerp: 100 bales hemp raw G Harmukhray; 55 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Pirosi: 1200 bags linseed R Dhanji.

For Varna: 25 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Costanya: 68 bales cotton g m yarn A. H Diab.

For Tripoli: 30 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 40 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Suez: 20 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab

For Lumasol: 10 bales cotton grey sheeting A H Diab

S S City of Worcestor for New York: 9 cases cotton printed Cox and Kings (Agents); 11 bales cotton printed bed spreads Cox and Kings (Agents); 7 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings (Agents)

For Toronta: 100 bales raw wool D Abraham.

S S President Adams for Suez: 40 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Istambool: 55 bags black papper L Vasanji.

S S Alipore for Kobe: 4074 bags castor seeds Ralli Bros

S S City of Hongkong for Antwerp: 55 bales cotton raw Swastik General Trading; 110 bales cotton raw A Clayton

For Ghent: 96 bales cotton raw Swastik General Trading Co.

For Liverpool: 1346 bags g nut oil cake The East Asiatic Co.; 25 bales wool raw S Dhanji.

For New York: 2 bdls woollen carpet American Express

S S Tango Maru for Dairen: 300 bales cotton raw The Cotton Agents.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai; 52 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong: 15 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 19 bales fish maws R Dhanji.

S S Taijin Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw Pehaloi Cotton; 500 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 3150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yeiko: 500 bales cotton raw P Madhawani.

For Dairen: 500 bales cotton raw P Madhavani.

For Osaka: 55 tons iron scrap m g Abdul Hussein.

S S Dalgoma for London: 58 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalla; 10 bales cow hides J Rahimtoola; 20 bags bees ware J J Rahimtoola.

For Havrt: 34 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalla.

IMPORTS

S S Haresfield Agents M Mackenzie from Moulmein: 31770 bags rice; 32 bdls teak boards; 80596 bdls teak scantlings 5087 pcs teak planks; 123 pcs teak squares, 678 pcs teak posts; 22 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon: 1860 bags rice.

From Alleppy: 21 bdls mats.

From Cochin: 100 cases rubber; 52 bdls coffee, 296 bales cotton.

S S Strathnavar Agents M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 380 cases dried milk powder; 80 bags peas; 88 pipes tallow.

From Sydney: 141 csks tallow, 23 cases cnd fruit; 60 cases skin milk powder.

S S Jalavihar Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 24654 bags rice; 545 pcs eng sleepers; 41 bdls eng scantlings.

From Cochin: 215 bags cocoanuts; 50 bales cotton raw; 40 bags dried ginger.

S S Trantenfels Agents L Edwards from Karachi: 367 bdls m s rounds; 10 bdls tyres; 17 cases mineral water.

S S Barala Agents M Mackenzie from Muskat: 308 bags dry dates; 30 boxs wet dates; 1 bdle specie; 1 bdle gold: 151 bags sardines

From B Abbas: 137 bags raisin.

From Khoramshahi: 120 bdls attari.

From Bushire: 597 bags p seeds; 270 jottas rose water; 200 bags almond.

From Karachi: 37 bdls kishmish; 4 bags apricots; 116 bales cotton; 94 bags gram; 170 bags gram chuni, 444 bags wheat flour; 130 bags rawa; 1134 bags wheat.

From Coweit: 1 bdle gold; 2 bdls gold coins.

From Bahrein: 1 tin gold coins; 3 tins gold.

From Ormara: 65 bdls mats; 26 pkts dry fish.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd

A meeting of the 2nd Debenture holders of the Indore Malwa United Mills Company was held on Saturday, 31st July, at the Company's Registered Office in Manekji Wadia Building.

Debenture holders holding 2nd Debentures to the value of Rs. 2..0.000 were present at the meeting.

Mr Purshottam Mulji was voted to the Chair.

Mr Narottamdas Purshottamdas put forward certain suggestions for the appropriation of certain sums of money towards the payment of interest on 2nd Debenture He also spoke in favour of paying the amount of Interest Coupons, for 5 years

Mr. Jayantilal Manekial suggested that the Company's Balance sheet should be published every six months, so that the Debenture holders should know the position of affairs of the Company

He also suggested that a report in outline of the progress made in the Company's litigation against Ex-Agents, Ex-Directors and Ex-Auditors should also be placed before each meeting of the 2nd debenture holders for their information.

It was finally suggested that all the above suggestions should be placed before the Managing Agents of the Company for their attention.

Mr. Narottam Valabhdas who retired by rotation was unanimously re-elected Director for the current year.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 6

Broach J/A opening 193 1/4 highest 194 1/4 lowest 193 1/4 closing 193 3/4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 206 1/2 highest 207 3/4 lowest 205 3/4 closing 207 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 189 highest 192 lowest 189 closing 191 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 154 highest 155 lowest 154 closing 155 1/4

Tejiman i for Broach April May (31-3-37) Rs. 8 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-33) Rs. 24 1/2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 6

October	66.70—120
November	67.20—130

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,336
Linseed	2,323
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	16
Gingellyseed	266
Poppyseed	226
Groundnuts	1,122
Castorseed	2,433
Rice	47,578
Myrabollams	197
Mowraseed	220
Gram	1,163
Jeowar	253
Barley	104
Bajree	1,704
Indian Sugar	1,837
	Tons.
Coal	1,206

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 6-8-37	42000	35000
Receipts Yesterday 6-8-37	15000	5000
Exports to date 6-8-37	25000	37000
Stock at Ports 6-8-37	1135000	1187000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-8-37	809000	1166000
Stock at Liverpool 6-8-37	780000	734000
Visible Supply 6-8-37	2817000	3132000
Quantity in sight 6-8-37	83000	84000
Quantity out of sight 6-8-37	137000	183000

WILL CHINA FIGHT JAPAN?

(Continued from page 6.)

ing, it is already a Japanese dependency and not a Chinese province

To these terms Nanking consented, which seems to answer our question: Will China fight?

But at this point the unexpected happened The Chinese 29th Army refused to withdraw.

It is not a body of automata. It fought gallantly, six years ago, to defend the Chinese quarters of Shanghai and, though ill-armed, gave the Japs much trouble. It has its pride

At the moment of writing, not much, save bloodshed and ruin, has come of its resistance for the Japs have seized the main strategical points.

What Of Britain?

One may assume that the Japanese Civil Government does not want general war, one is less sure of the soldiers. It talks of "punitive operations, and invites the Chinese to join it in fostering 'Oriental culture.'

That is a term which few of us would use to describe the bombing of Chinese universities. But all the known facts suggest that its policy is not to crush China, but to swallow it in slices.

Secondly, Japan must occasionally recollect that the Western Powers exist. They will tolerate much, but not necessarily everything.

They would dislike a blockade of China's ports; that would stop their trade. An attack on the Yangtse Valley would alarm the British Foreign Office which used to regard that region as a British sphere of influence.

On the other hand, some members of the Cabinet might smile on a Japanese conquest of North China, as they smiled on the acquisition of Manchuria. At any rate, they will not frown.

All Mr. Eden did at the outbreak of this crisis was to plead with 'both sides' to keep the peace. The rest of us are of opinion that there was only one aggressor.

Since the League begged both Abyssinia and Italy to desist from the use of poison gas, there has been no more shining example of moral cowardice.

Finally, what of the Chinese Republic itself? Dare it risk a general engagement with Japan?

It has plenty of cannon-fodder, but not too many cannon. It cannot trust the patriotism of its war-lords. It has no friends, since the Soviet Union will do nothing that might involve it in war.

Its strength and cohesion are, however, growing, so that it may argue that it is wiser to postpone the war for the recovery of its lost provinces.

Yet dare it refrain from fighting? The ruling party, the Kuomin-tang, has become highly Conservative; almost Fascist. But the younger generation is still revolutionary and clamours to be led against Japan.

Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek had to make a bellicose speech to students the other day. If bourgeois China will not fight, will not young China go over to Moscow?

Riddle Of Moscow

At this point my ignorance overwhelms me. After the mysterious kidnapping of Marshal Chiang by a pro-Communist War Lord, we were told that he made his peace with the Communists.

It was said, further, that this party consented to drop its Communism, and to wage the class-war no longer against landlords and usurers. Its armies are said to have been embodied in the Republican formations.

Now if this be true—and the best experts accept it—is Chinese Communism any longer a rival to bourgeois Nanking?

Finally, if Moscow stands for peace, can the Chinese Communists (meaning what they say) call for war?

On the whole then, while proclaiming my ignorance, I disbelieve in general war But Japan will get North China, and with it the iron, the cotton, the corpses and the ruins.

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(Continued from column 7.)

have realised that they are servants of the public first and must content themselves with being experts each in his line whose knowledge must be at the disposal of the Minister presiding over each department. They are beginning to have a glimpse of that spirit which is understood to animate the Civil Services in Great Britain.

Before I conclude, I must say a word about the domestic life of the Ministers For the time being the Congress Ministry are virtually a Club of Bachelors. This Club life enables the Ministers to meet in the morning before going to the Secretariat and again at night after returning from the Secretariat.

BOMBAY CONGRESS CABINET AT WORK

(Continued From page 12)

this Presidency. Without the support of the Premier the question could not be so easily dealt with. Mr. Kher spared the necessary time and attention and supplied the stimulus to Mr. Nanda and helped to create that atmosphere without which the expert knowledge of the Parliamentary Secretary could not bear the fruits that it has done.

This is only an illustration of the spirit animating Mr. Kher who wants to bring about a wholesale change in the Labour conditions in the Presidency. The plan he has envisaged is a comprehensive one and before he puts it into operation he is having thorough enquiry made into the working conditions of organized Labour, unorganized Labour in cities and also the tillers of the soil. After the necessary enquiry Mr. Kher proposes to introduce legislation governing minimum wages, maximum hours of work, living conditions of workers and questons relating to the health of workers. It may not be possible in view of the vastness of the problem to introduce legislation at the ensuing session but it can be definitely stated that some legislation will be introduced next winter. In the meanwhile every encouragement will be given to the idea of settlement of disputes through arbitration.

REMOVAL OF ILLITERACY

It is through education that the future generations are trained and Mr. Kher wants to overhaul the whole system of education, Primary, Secondary as well as University. But his first concern will be the removal of mass illiteracy and universalization of primary education He is a man of ideals. And amongst other changes he is going to introduce the film as an important agency to educate the masses. The complaints against the present system of primary education are numerous. It is complained by many that we are not getting our money's worth and that if we utilize the amounts expended in this Presidency on proper lines, we shall be able to have many more schools in this Presidency. These and other complaints are being gone into by Mr. Kher, before he is able to decide on the changes he should introduce.

SOUND MIND IN SOUND BODY

Speaking at one of the College meetings Mr. Kher said that his ideal was a 'sound mind in a sound body'. It is a crying scandal in this Presidency that physical education has been neglected. Mr. Kher in his unofficial capacity always took interest in sports and tournaments and now he wants to introduce a curriculum of education in which physical culture will form a compulsory and integral part.

LAW AND ORDER

Coming next to the Hon. Minister in charge of the departments of Law and Order Mr. K. M. Munshi, who has come to claim a good deal of attention from the Press, inevitable because this department dominates the minds of the intelligentsia, it must be mentioned at the outset that there is not a single Congress political prisoner left in any jail in the Presidency. Not a single Congress Association, political or semi-political, left under ban. Securities taken from the presses have been restored irrespective of their policy and the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as well as all Special Powers Acts are reduced to a dead letter.

It was in the nature of things that the Congress Minister for Law and Order should be able, in the first instance, to deal with Congress workers and Congress organisations because he was able to speak for them out of his own knowledge. Immediately after finishing these cases, he has taken up consideration of cases Labour leaders and the Labour organizations against whom action was taken either under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Special Powers Act Mr Munshi is applying himself with the greatest despatch to these cases and devoting himself as a assiduously as he would have done if he were at the High Court to a brief marked 50 G. M. The files, however, are so heavy and numerous that some time will be taken before orders can be issued in connection with the Labour leaders and labour organizations. It can however, be definitely stated that early action is going to be taken. One cannot but sympathise with long-suffering persons who cannot brook any delay and for their satisfaction it may be repeated that they will not have to wait long for relief.

MONEY-LENDERS BILL.

While dealing with the problems pertaining to the Department of Law and Order proper, the Hon Mr. Munshi has to tackle cognate problem and in this he cooperates with the Hon Mr Morarji, the Revenue Minister The one thing that dominates village economy is the indebtedness of the peasant and the harassment practised by the money-lender A Bill to regulate money-lending and register money-lenders will go a great way to ameliorate the lot of the debt-ridden peasants and this is the Bill to which Mr. Munshi is devoting part of his time He is anxious to place it before the legislature at the very next session if possible.

RELIEF FOR PEASANTS

Taking the question of peasantry in other respects, Congress Government will not have deserved to take office, if it does not at once take up the question of immediate improvement in the lot of the peasant. The present Ministry has luckily got at its head a Premier who has identified himself with the poorest of the poor and has personal knowledge of the distress which is the common lot of the peasant and though the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai is in charge of the Revenue Department, the genius of Mr. B G. Kher is at the disposal of the Minister in charge, who himself know as much of the Revenue Department as any Secretary under him To his experience which he obtained while in Government service, he joins the idealism of a Congressman and the inspiration which he received from day to-day from Mahatma Gandhi.

The Minister has to attack this problem on two fronts. First he has to find out a plan for giving immediate relief and, second, to plan measures which will improve the condition of the peasantry permanently. As an immediate measure, it is being considered to place before the Legislative Assembly proposals which, if accepted, will secure immediate direct relief to the extent of several lakhs.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

With the object of effecting permanent improvement in the lot of the peasant, it is proposed to appoint a Committee of experts, both officials and non-official, which will go to the villages themselves, make enquiries on the spot, consult intelligent villagers and find out how best the Government can help in adding to the villagers' income and in improving village economy. The Committee will pay special attention to the following, among other questions affecting the villagers:—Land revenue; indebtedness and animal husbandry After the report of the Committee is ready necessary legislation with regard to all the above questions will be undertaken. The above are problems which cannot possibly be solved within the walls of the Secretariat nor can they be solved on the basis of the mass of lifeless material hitherto collected by the bureaucracy.

A word is necessary here in connection with the much -boosted item in the "interim" Ministry's programme namely: the grants of waste lands to cultivators An illustration will throw light on the worthlessness of that grant. A person in Bardoli is reported to have rendered valuable services to the then existing Government in the days of Bardoli Satyagraha and in return received a grant of about 100 acres of land Delighted as he was when he received the grant, he has been undeceived because he now finds that he is not able to make an annual income of Rs. 10/ from it.

It will be found on enquiry that there are only rare cases of waste land which can really be brought under cultivation The Congress Minister is aware of this and does not want to delude the public with a merely spectacular proposal He is attending to every appeal made to him in connection with land revenue realisation It does not take him long to recognise a genuine case and the very fact that there is a Minister at the head who knows a genuine grievance of the cultivator and is in a position to redress is sufficient to revolutionise the mentality of the Revenue officers Immediate relief therefore, in this respect is forthcoming The Revenue Minister is going round and will welcome the afflicted peasants representing their grievances to him.

SINEWS OF WAR.

While the Revenue Member is devising measures to give immediate as well as permanent relief to those who need it it falls to the lot of the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr A B. Lathe to find the money. There are two ways of finding the money One is retrenchment in expenditure and the other is increase in taxation. The money required is going to be found through retrenchment and economy. The self-denial of the Ministers itself is going to effect a saving of a lakh and a half rupees for a period of eight months Economy in the allowances, both of the members of the Legislature and of the Civil Servants is expected to bring quite a substantial amount. Contingencies budgest will be made to yield another slice Ministers who hitherto travelled in saloons or were getting one and a half first class will now travel second class for long distances and third class for short distances and draw only the actual expenses. No Civil servant, however high, is to be allowed first class railway fare and the halting allowances of civil servants on tour will be cut down to suit the changed conditions. Although the salaries of the All-India Services cannot be touched by the Provincial Legislature, most of the allowances are under the control of the Provincial Government.

The seven Ministers, the Speaker and the President are entitled to use nine bungalows between themselves. All the Congress Ministers and the Speaker and the President are occupying only three and a half bunglows, leaving the rest open to be rented. The Premier is occupying the out house of a bungalow which itself accommodates two Ministers, the Hon. Mr. A. B Lathe and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil. The Revenue Minister the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Speaker, Mr Mavlankar and the President, Mr Pakvasa together occupy one bungalow. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi the Home Minister, and the Hon. Dr M. D. D. Gilder the Minister for Health and Excise together occupy another. The Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie, the Minister for Public Work, is staying in the city in a rented bungalow.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION

It is known that Hon. Dr. Gilder, the Minister for Health and Excise, was suffering from bronchial influenza and was held up in Bombay. Doctors advised him to have little more rest, and not to hurry back to Poona to join his colleagues for sometime. Still, as soon as he felt tolerably well, he thought it his duty to go to Poona. Now it is about five days that he has been attending to his Departments, Public Health and Excise. He is studying the papers relating to these and as early as he gets posted in them, he will come out with his plans of prohibition He inherits from his father the devotion to the cause of temperance and he has himself studied the efforts made for temperance in different countries of the world. Any scheme that would be formulated by him will not be a half-baked or half-hearted affair. He is going to tackle one district immediately and he will shortly announce in which district he will start his campaign of prohibition. It is very likely that Ahmednagar District will be selected. He has definite views in connection with adulteration of toddy an is contemplating immediate legislation to stop it. Dr. Gilder has already shown his familiarity with the problem of Public Health in this Presidency. Whenever he spoke in the last Legislative Council the Dyarchic Government were afraid of him and listened to him most attentively, because his speeches on the question of Public Health were illuminative as well as slashing. He comes with a well-equipped mind to the Department and is sure to bring a fresh outlook in dealing with the questions which the Department has to solve

A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW

The Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie, the Minister in charge of Public Works is a jolly good fellow. He is working assiduously He cuts jokes with all and sundry and while he cuts jokes, he picks details for himself and gets the staff to work. He goes to workshops personally and is anxious to see things for himself. He has found that there is a lot of waste material rotting in the custody of the Public Works Department, which apparently was nobody's concern. He expects to make some money out of the sales of what is mere waste in the eyes of the Department and hopes to make a present of the same to the ever needy Finance Minister. He is an important asset in the composition of this Ministry.

THE YOUNGEST MINISTER

The youngest of the Ministers is the Hon. Mr. L.M. Patil known as "Kolse Patil" who is in charge of Local Self-Government. He has had to tackle a difficult problem arising out of the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act. The Act was to have come into force on the first of August. A deputation of merchants waited on the Minister. The question was very tactfully dealt with by the Minister, who has promised to make the necessary enquiries into the grievances of merchants and has secured the promise of cooperation from them. It is understood that the Minister has assured the merchants that for a month no prosecutions under the Act would be pressed. The Hon. Mr. Kolse Patil has called for the files of the local self-governing bodies and is pouring over them. He is busy at present regarding nominations to the local bodies in the Presidency. He is expected to make an important pronouncement during the Budget session and it should not come as a surprise if it is concerning the starting of Village Panchayats in every village in the Presidency.

THE CIVIL SERVANTS

Be it said to the credit of the Heads of the Civil Service in the Secretariat that they have lost no time in adjusting themselves to the changed conditions. They

(Continued in column 4.)

Cotton Markets Await Bureau Report

No Prospect Of Loans And Crop Control

Technical Position Weak

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

Cotton markets now await the Bureau report which will be received here on Monday night at 9-30 p. m. indicating probable American cotton crop.

Recent covering has weakened the technical position of the New York cotton market and there is no prospect of cotton loan and production control at the present session of the U. S. Congress.

If prices advance after the Bureau report it will be a good opportunity to replace sales as it will be difficult to maintain prices during the period of heavy crop movement.

The general undertone of the New York cotton was steady on Friday under further foreign buying but the contributing factor in the reaction was President Roosevelt's statement that he was not yet sufficiently assured with regard to the crop control legislation to justify loans.

Recent short covering has left market in a weak position and there was no inclination to buy. Prices declined on hedge selling which factor is likely to play an important part in the price structure of American cotton prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and advanced on further pre-Bureau evening up of open business, covering and trade fixation in October and December probably reflecting increased activity in textiles. Finally hedge selling and long liquidation appeared and prices declined.

At the opening October was quoted one point up at 10.96 and a further rise of five points was registered and October was quoted at 11.01 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined on increased offering and prices declined 15 points from the highest level and October was quoted 10.86 which proved to be lowest point for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices were down by 7 points at 11.28c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet on increased selling and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 3 points at 11.25c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with October quoted at 6.04d. There was scattered short covering which met hedge selling. Later on there was Bombay and local selling but prices steadied on fair trade calling and closed unchanged to one point lower. Middling American spot cotton prices improved three points at 6.20d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and Sakels closed at a decline of two points while Uppers closed at one to six points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was also awaiting the American cotton report and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points and Ashmouni contracts were 3 points up to 4 points down.

LOAN PROSPECTS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

At night owing to large application of teji options and general buying prices advanced to Rs. 209/4, despite sales by the prominent bear operators who are reported to hold a considerable short interest against options. The market displays a very good undertone owing to the unsatisfactory Indian crop outlook comparatively small stocks of Indian cotton especially upcountry and the fear that should there be any large scale hostilities in China the crop there will be left largely unpicked whilst Japan with her present competitive yarn and piece-good prices and expansion in her spindleage will have largely to turn to India for her supplies of raw cotton.

There is also the belief that President Roosevelt when he made his authoritative statement on 23rd July mentioning a crop of 14 1/2 million bales was reflecting the agricultural official mind over the forthcoming Bureau.

Regarding the granting of loans to farmers on the present crop the matter seems to have by no means been dropped but President Roosevelt requires more definite assurance from Congress as to the passage of control legislation at a possible early session of Congress in October, before giving his sanction to any loans.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-34 a.m.)	11.01+08
New York October lowest (1-21 p.m.)	10.86—09
Liverpool October highest	6.06+02
Liverpool October lowest	6.00—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"A southern correspondent estimates crop at 15,560,000 bales. Advise sales on bulges."

"Technical position weakened doubt present prices can be sustained."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their oreign friends:—

Liverpool: Think control cotton acreage next U. S. A. crop probable in direct ratio, further decline price. Advise policy of conservative investment buying new crop positions on scale down limits.

New York: General expectations 1,53,00,000. Indication lower prices.

Decline caused by price pegging unlikely.

Technical position weakened. Doubt present prices can be sustained.

Think it a good time to sell around present levels.

A southern correspondent estimates crop 1,55,60,000 bales. Advise sales on bulges.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market largely professional with little outside interest. Market awaiting the Bureau Report. Our opinion is that the market is discounting 1,50,00,000 bales.

Pre-Bureau trade and general short covering steadied market. Would sell on advances.

Narrow trading market sustained by fair trade calling. Sentiment still inclined bearish on big crop prospects but fears Washington crop loan restraining short selling. It is still thought that unlikely Roosevelt will agree to crop loan without assurance from Congress that it will pass Farm Legislation. Special Session of Congress in October for this purpose considered possible.

New York: Trade sentiment appears crystallizing on crop fifteen million bales and that ten and a half cents low enough. Therefore broader trade demand likely to develop around recent lows unless Government estimate indicates larger crop.

Market nervous and eased on belief crop loan and Farm Legislation unlikely this session.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Expected crop figure rather over 15 millions, which we do not believe fully discounted, prefer sales on good markets.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 7.

October	10.84
December	10.75
January	10.79
March	10.84
May	10.84
July	10.84
Middling Spot	11.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 7.

October	10.84
December	10.86
January	10.88
Middling Spot	11.19
11.00 a.m. RANGES.	
October	.....
December	.....
January	.....
NOON CALL.	
October	.....
December	.....
January	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Aug. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

July	.....
August	5.99
September	5.99
October	6.01
November	6.01
December	6.02
January	6.05
February	6.07
March	6.09
April	6.10
May	6.12
June	6.12
July	6.13
Middling Spot (10-12 a.m. Quotations.)	6.19
October	6.00
January	6.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

F. G. F. Sakellaridis.

June	.....
July	.....
August	9.03
September	9.18
F. G. F. Spot	9.49

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Following a small decline of 7 points in New York, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 207/8 for Broach A/M delivery and after declining to Rs. 207/4 on scattered selling, prices advanced to Rs. 208/12 on active covering but later on there appeared some realising and prices ruled steady at Rs. 208. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and the local market ruled quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	194 8 0
Broach A/M	208 0 0
Oomra D/J	192 4 0
Bengal D/J	155 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good.
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	201	198	195	192
Punjab-Ame.	213	210	207	204
Surat	253	250	247	244
Rajpipla	249	246	243	240
Navsari	263	260	257	254

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Bengal Superfine	158/60
Bengal Fine	156/58
C. P. 1	198/200
C. P. 2	193/95
Arvi	193/95
Ellichpur	191/93
Berar	188/91
Khamgaon	188/91
Mulkapur	185/88
Khandesh	184/85
Jalna/Sailu	183/86
Burwah Sanavad	188/91
Mathia	158/63
Broach Fine	195/200
Punjab/American	205/15
Punjab 2... F.	260/70
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	235/40
Surat	245/50
Navsari	255/60
Kampala	387/89

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh		206,179
Central India		338,410
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,596
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,514,905
Dholera		181,529
N.-W. Provinces		10,399
Rajputana	27	97,491
Sind-Punjab		350,140
Broach	103	342,727
Coompta and Dharwar		73,125
Westerns-Northerns		40,377
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9	21,519
Persian		14
American		20,194
Egyptian and African	12	443,848
Comilla Burma and other sorts		226
Total	151	3,096,393

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	805	480,414
Japan and China	2,350	1,559,468
Coast Ports	100	39,320
Up-country by Rail		297,125
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan		14,849
Total	3,255	2,391,176

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 5th August	496
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,096,448
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,114,141
Decrease	17,693

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 7.

August	224.30—740
October	219.90—240
November	218.20—640
December	217.60—680

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

BROACH.

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.21
Fine (Good Staple)	5.36
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.51
OMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
BENGAL.	
Good	4.27
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.52

LONDON SEEDS.

London. Aug. 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton.
£13/6/3 August sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, London C.I.F. ton.
£15/3/9 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C.I.F. ton.
£15/12/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton.
£14/17/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton.
£14/10/0 Aug/Sept. sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 9-1/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 7

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 9-1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £6-19-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 132.55. Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.38 1/2. London silver market was dull with quotations unchanged at 20d. New York prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal prices were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34 0 0
Shrawan	34 8 0
Bhadarva	34 7 0

SILVER

Ready	51 14 0
Shrawan	51 15 0
Bhadarva	52 1 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 7.

Spot	20/
Forward	20/

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 7.

London Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/5

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 7.

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£59-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£59-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£66-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54-0-0
Tone: Firm	

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 6

Copper	£59 15 0
Spelter	£25 3 9
Lead	£23 15 0
Tin	£267 0 0

Export Of Gold

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 44,66,706 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, August 7.

The s.s. "Karanja" which sailed on Wednesday for Africa, carried one consignment of bar gold for Mombasa valued at Rs. 10,355.

The s.s "Ranchi, which sailed on Saturday for London, carried four consignments of the following descriptions: Bar gold worth Rs. 3,24,274 and Rs. 2,01,744 for London; bar gold valued at Rs. 28,03,946 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 10,786 for Aden. One more consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 11,15,601 is also booked for New York by "The President Adams," which leaves Bombay on Sunday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 3,01,61,34,123.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Light rains in Eastern Belt, excessive heat continues in Oklahoma and Texas unfavourable, Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Yesterday Liverpool market was easier on renewed rumours of Russian sales and forecast of rains in Argentine Winnipeg and Chicago markets also closed weak on increased selling. The local market was quiet to-day but there was not much selling pressure. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed Sept	8 3 3
Linseed May	8 1 9
Wheat September	5 7 3
Wheat January	5 12 6
Wheat May	5 7 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 6.

September	£15-13-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Groundnuts August.—	
Opening	37 14 0
Highest	37 14 0
Lowest	37 4 0
Closing	37 4 6
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	35 1 0
Highest	35 1 6
Lowest	34 14 0
Closing	34 15 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	17 5 0
Highest	17 6 6
Lowest	17 2 0
Closing	17 3 6
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	36 2 0
Highest	36 3 0
Lowest	36 2 0
Closing	36 3 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 4 6
Highest	35 5 0
Lowest	35 2 0
Closing	35 2 6
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	19 10 6
Highest	19 11 0
Lowest	19 6 6
Closing	19 7 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

October	103 3/4d.
December	104 1/2d.
March	102 7/8d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 7

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8.
Shipment September Rs. 5-14.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 6.
Kesar Rs 10-14.
Saraya Rs. 10-7.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54	101/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/2
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
2 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/12
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70	111/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/2
5 per cent 1939/44	105/13
5 per cent 1940/43	108/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/5
TAX FREES	
3 per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 per cent 1945/55	120/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	109
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
3 per cent M Deb 1949	108/0
6 per cent 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101/8

MONEY MARKET

Opening Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B C RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	267
Bank's buying T T	264 7/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	992
Bank's buying T T	1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 5/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.98 1/2 6th instant
Japan London	1/2 7th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 31/32 7th instant
Shanghai London	1/2 1/4 7th instant
Java London	9.01 3/8 7th instant
London Paris	132.85 6th instant
London Belgium	29.59 3/4 6th instant
London Switzerland	21.69 1/4 6th instant
London Berlin	12.38 1/2 6th instant
London Stockholm	19.39 5/8 6th instant
London New York	4.98.35 6th instant
London Amsterdam	9.03 5/8 6th instant
London Italy	94.67 6th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-8 5th instant
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 6th instant
Silver London Ready 20 5th instant
Silver London Ready 20 6th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 5th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 6th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY—

Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 6

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate	5/8 p.c. to 11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan	1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 7.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98.82
Paris	132.85
Berlin	12.39
Madrid	86.50
	Nominal
Amsterdam	9.04-1/4
Brussels	29.62-1/2
Milan	94.70
Berne	21.70-1/2
Prague	143.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels	41/9 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels	43/9 August sellers.
Wheat South-Australian Parcels	44/3 August sellers.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago Aug. 6.

September	dol 1.12 5/8
December	dol 1.13
May	dol 1.14 1/8

Tired Long Liquidation In Share Bazar

STEEL SHARES DECLINE

Market Feeling Easier And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, August 7.

There was no important development in foreign markets but the local Share Bazar, ruled quiet to-day on tired long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any support and prices declined under selling by Bazar operators. There was mostly professional selling and the undertone of the market was quiet.

Recent changes in the trading and restrictions placed on jobbing business are having a good effect on the market and outside business continues very restricted.

At the moment open business is considerably reduced and longs are getting tired as there is no follow up on the buying side. These operators were inclined to sell out holdings but the market does not look like showing any important trend pending further developments in foreign markets. The first Bureau Report on the production of American cotton is due on Monday and the local market being closed on Monday for monthly "Valan" naturally there was some unloading in the market. Business was restricted and at the decline there was some covering which resulted in a partial rally from low levels reached but the market closed decidedly with an easier feeling.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 976 and declined to Rs. 971. Century were steady at Rs. 237 while Kohinoors closed quiet at Rs. 347.

Andhra shares were placed at Rs. 1,735 and Hydros improved to Rs. 183. There was some realising in Tata Powers and prices came down to Rs. 1,470.

Tata Steels were weak. Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,655 and soon dropped to Rs. 1,635. Later prices improved to Rs. 1,641. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 350-8 and closed at Rs. 349-8 while second preference shares improved to Rs. 167. Bombay Burma shares declined to Rs. 348 on long liquidation.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 8.)	310	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	972	8
100 CENTURY	233	12
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 3)	278	12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	193	12
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	158	12
100 GOKAK (Rs 4-8)	207	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1310	0
100 Indore	53	12
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	112	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	347	8
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	628	12
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,032	8
250 Model	50	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	251	14
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	4
100 Phoenix (10)	271	4
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2250	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	97	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	276	4
100 Swan (nil)	130	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	400	0
1.000 Western (Rs. 10)	865	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	33	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1547	8
125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	382	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	10
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated	160	0
INSURANCE.		
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	960	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	4
20 Mercantile	54	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45	10
200 Oriental (125)	4,955	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	178	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1735	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	145	10
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	192	8
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4)	350	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	231	4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	183	7
1.000 TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1470	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	980	0
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	97	4
100 Mandra Bhon	95	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	775	0
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	13	7
2sh. Indian Copper	3	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel	50	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	66	12
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 38-4)	1641	4
15 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs 38-4)	349	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	322	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	178	2
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	275	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	747	8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	247	8
8sh. Br. B Petrol (nil)	5-12-3	
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs 4-8)	114	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs 3)	145	0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	51	3
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	675	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	515	0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	680	0
30 PREMIER CON.	97	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	29	9
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1562	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Bombay Dyeing (978/12) 976 970 973 972 971
Century (237/8) 236 234 235 233 237
Central India (278/12) 278 276 277 278
Kohinoor (351/4) 350 345 346 347
New Great (252/8) 251 250 251/14
Simplex (98/2) 98 97
Swadeshi (273/12) 274 275 276
Associated Cement (161) 160/8 159/8 160
Andhra (1738/12) 1738/12 1735
Tata Hydro (181/4) 181 183/7
Tata Power (1676/4) 1477 1465 1470 1467 1470
Tram Ord (145/15) 145/15 145/10
T Steel Defd (1660) 1655 1635 1640 1637 1642 1641
T Steel Ord (352/8) 350/8 348 349/8 349 349/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/8) 167
Bellapur (175/10) 176 179 178
B Steam (274/6) 274 275
B Burma (757/8) 755 747 748 745 748

Wall Street Market

New York, Aug 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	20
Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	56
Amr Super Power	2
Electric Power and Light	22
Electric Bond Common	19
Northern S Power A	23
American Tel and Tel	170 3/4
Western Union Telg	46
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	52
Canadian Pacific Railway	12
Erie Railway	15
New York Central Railway	39 1/4
Pennsylvania Railway	37
Southern Pacific Railway	47
U S Rubber	60
Douglas Aircraft	56
Allis Chalmers	58
Noranda Mines	66
6 per cent Denmark 1942	106 1/4
Chesepeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	97 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	88
Crucible Steel	71
National Steel	36
United S Steel	117
Amr Rolling Mills	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	61 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	64 3/4
General Motors	56 3/4
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	56
Union Carbide	100 1/4
Socony Oil	22
Chase Bank	49
Ladium	36
National Steel	36
Amerex	27 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	61
Amr Locomotive	46
Amr Tel and Tel 3 1/4 per cent 1961	100 1/8

Argentine Rep 4 1/2 per cent 1971 101 7/8

Amr. Locomotive earned in six months dol 1.10. Elec Pow and Light earned in 12 months dol 1.0b, second quarter earnings 22 cents. Noronda Mines earned in six months dol 2.24. Carloadings for the week up 33131 units. Week-end easing up with light pressure on Steels. Turnover 680,000 shares.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.
29/10-1/2 August sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.
29/7-1/2 Sept/Dec. sellers.

6 p.c	Bombay Steam	301 8
7 p.c.	Bom. Tram (T.F.)	87 4
5 p.c.	Central India (T.F.)	535 0
6½ p.c.	Prem Const. 1st	104 8
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem. Const. 2nd	99 8
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	160 0
7½ p.c.	Tata Power	1600 0
6 p.c	T Steel 1st.	195 0
7-1/2 p.c	Tata Steel 2nd	167 8
7 p.c	Vishnu	650 0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c	Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c.	Andhra Valley	109 0
4 p.c	Bom Telephone	52 0
7 p.c	Sholapur	83 0
6 p.c	Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor; Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

Bombay Congress Cabinet At Work

COMPREHENSIVE LABOUR LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED

EDUCATION SYSTEM TO BE OVERHAULED

How Agrarian Problem Will Be Solved

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO BE APPOINTED

Complete Prohibition In Ahmednagar District

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, August 8.

Twelve hours a day of almost non-stop active service on the part of each Minister; each Minister studying every detail relating to his portfolio; all Ministers meeting every night to exchange notes and to think out a common policy; perfect team; perfect confidence; perfect discipline; a happy family; strong with each other's strength.

Best Liked By All

Ministers meeting secretaries amenable to them more by geniality and hard work than by any assumption of authority; and at the head of the whole Ministry and Secretariat the tireless amiable Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, who keeps everybody active and fresh and than whom there is nobody more liked and respected in the whole Secretariat in Poona.

First Impression

Such is the impression formed by an impartial observer at the first glance of the Congress Ministry of Bombay at work and the first impression is only confirmed as the observer goes into the details of the part each Minister is playing to bring about a radical change in the affairs of the Bombay Presidency.

GUIDING GENIUS

Of this Congress Ministry the nerve-centre as well as the guiding genius is the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher. He is genial to a fault. He is the first to attend and the last to finish. During the first few days he devoted an extra hour and a half in the mornings to receiving deputations from all those who had any suggestions to offer. People thought that as the Congress had come into power they had a right to be heard with respect to anything and everything. The patience of a less equable man than Mr. Kher would have been strained in receiving suggestions from persons who had not necessarily thought out the problems on which they came to offer suggestions. Still Mr. Kher received each and every deputation, listened attentively to all suggestions made and left the deputationists with the impression that their case would not go by default.

Mr. Kher easily reminds one of the life of the British Prime Minister. The British Prime Minister has a country home and the staff around him consider it their duty to see that he is able to snatch a few moments of relaxation. Compared to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Kher has to put in work without any relaxation. For three weeks he has shown incredible industry and energy. The tax on his physical capacity is proving a bit too much and even he has begun to realise that he must reduce the numbers of hours he works a day, if he is to carry on for any length of time. Probably he will be shifting the deputation hour from the morning to the afternoon. This is all the more necessary because being the Premier Mr. Kher is not only called upon to listen to matters concerning Education and Labour, of which he is in charge but also to matters which are directly the concern of other Ministers. It is not as yet possible for the Congress Prime Minister of Bombay to answer that a particular matter is in charge of a particular Minister and, therefore, he would not be in a position to listen to a representation anent to the same, because people in their innocence still regard the Prime Minister as the one person whom, it is the right of everyone to approach. Mr. Kher realises this and, therefore, is so far attempted to satisfy everyone but people must now begin to realise [illegible] a man may be and however industrious, he has his human limitations. Mr. Kher has, besides, to see that the Civil Services adjust themselves to the changed circumstances. Without belittling the readiness with which the Services have learnt to adjust themselves to the new circumstances, it has to be admitted by everyone who sees things that Mr. Kher has done a great deal to facilitate this adjustment. And the thing to be remarked about him is that it is by his temper that he has transmitted his own spirit of services to the permanent Services. It is without so much as a lecture that he has succeeded in getting willing obedience from the Services and work which mere authority could not secure.

TACKLING PROBLEM OF LABOUR

It was by deliberate choice that the Premier took up the portfolios of Education and Labour. Both have to do with future as nothing else has. In Labour he has the assistance of a tried and successful Trade Union leader, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda of Ahmedabad, of whom it must be publicly stated that he is working without remuneration and does not propose to draw any allowance. If the first stroke is half the battle, his success in tackling the Gokak Mill Strike, which had been going on for seven months indicates that the Labour problems will be successfully tackled in

(Continued on Page 10. Col. 5.)

NEED FOR CONSOLIDATION OF STRENGTH OF MASSES

Ministries Will Be Utilised To Wreck Constitution, Says Bombay Revenue Minister

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, August 8.

A huge public meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Kisan Sangh, Merchants and other Associations last night at which Mr. Morarjee Desai the Revenue Minister spoke.

Mr. Shrikant, President of the Panchmahal Congress Committee, congratulated the people on their confidence in the Congress and eulogised Mr. Morarjee's services.

Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, asked the people to prepare for mass struggle for convening the Constituent Assembly. He supported the Ministry in wrecking the Reforms

Mr. Ramchandra Sukhla, Mr. Ishverlal Vaidya, Mr. Ambalal Vyas and others also spoke.

Mr Morarjee, replying, urged the necessity of consolidating their strength among the masses and said that the Ministries would be utilised for ending the present Constitution and replacing it by one framed by the people.

A reception was given to Mr. Morarjee by the Municipality and other Associations. He hoisted the National Flag over the Municipal Buildings He left for Godhra and was seen off at the station by prominent public workers

DOHAD WELCOMES REVENUE MEMBER

National Flag Flies Over Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Aug. 7.

The Hon. Morarji Desai, who arrived here this morning, by the Frontier Mail, was received by Messrs. L. M. Shrikant, M. L. A., Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, Ishverlal Vaidya, President, Taluka Samiti, Harilal Shah, Secretary, Congress Committee Sukhdeo Trivedi, Secretary, Bhil Mandal and officials including the Commissioner of the Northern Division, Collector President, Dohad Municipality, and Talukdars and Inamdars. A large number of Congressmen and Socialists were also present.

On alighting the Revenue Member was profusely garlanded on behalf of 25 organisations including the Committee of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, Gujarat Kisan Sangh, Aitwadi Mandal and Grain and Cloth Merchants Association.

At 8 the Flag Salutation was held in the Central Chowk in the presence of surging crowds thundering shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Vande Matharam". The National Flag was hoisted for the first time on the Municipal Building, and streets and houses were decorated in various places.

The Revenue Member went into the interior for inspection of the scarcity works at Jhalod.

PROGRAMME IN SURAT

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Aug. 8

During his tour of Surat the Hon. the Revenue Member, Mr. Morarji Desai, will visit the Land Mortgage Bank, Peoples Co-operative Bank, Cotton Sale Society, Sarvajanik College, etc.

Sardar Patel will arrive here on August 13 en route to Bardoli to attend the meeting of the Congress Reception Committee which is to be held on the 15th. Bardoli hopes that the Hon. Revenue Member will also arrive at Bardoli on the 15th.

SWADESHI FOR GOVT. DEPARTMENTS

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

A start has been already made in the matter of giving a fillip to Khadi and Swadeshi articles by the Government of Madras.

Table cloths for the Ministers are of home-spun and handwoven Khadi. The Ministry, it is understood, have indicated their desire that in all Departments of the Government only Indian made articles should be used so far as they are available.

A formal circular, it is expected, may be issued shortly to all Departments.—United Press.

MADRAS MINISTER SEES BENGAL DETENUS

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

The Hon. Mr. K. Raman Menon, Minister for Courts and Prisons, accompanied by his Parliamentary Secretary visited the Central Jail, Vellore, yesterday.

The Minister, it is believed, met the prisoners, including five Bengal detenus now confined in the Vellore jail, and heard their grievances.—United Press.

Close Down Andaman Jails

Socialists Express Solidarity With "Brave Sons Of Country" In "Devil's Isle"

CALL TO CONGRESS MINISTRIES

PATNA, August 8.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Socialist Party which has been meeting here since yesterday, has passed a resolution recording its deep concern "for the brave sons of the country who have been hunger-striking in the "Devils' Isle"—the Andamans".

Expressing solidarity with the action of the Andaman prisoners, and demanding of the Congress Ministries to repatriate and release their Andaman prisoners immediately,

The resolution also condemns the attitude of the Governments of India and Bengal towards the hunger-strike and demands a final closing down of the Andaman jails.

CAWNPORE STRIKE SITUATION

By another resolution the Committee sympathises with the Cawnpore strikers, and expresses the opinion that the Congress Ministry should not have permitted the promulgation of Section 144, lathi charges and shooting of the strikers and the arrests of labour leaders. The resolution demands the withdrawal of all the repressive orders now prevailing at Cawnpore and the release of Labour leaders.

ACT ON MANIFESTO.

The Committee desires the Congress Cabinets to put into action the basic programme as explained in the Congress Election Manifesto, namely, the rights of workers, living wage and freedom of speech.

It is understood that the Executive Committee is delegating certain members to go to Cawnpore and help the strikers.—A.P

PROHIBITION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

The Nagpur correspondent of the "Hindu" wires to-day:—

"It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi's proposal regarding prohibition is under the consideration of the Ministers of the Central Provinces. With this end in view Gandhiji's article in the "Harijan" is being circulated among the excise officers for eliciting opinions and practical suggestions.

It is likely that Narsinghpur Sub-Division will be selected for the enforcement of prohibition.

"It is proposed that the national schools in the Central Provinces shall be recognised by the Education Department of Government in all probability. Both recognition and grants may be given to these schools which number seven in all."—United Press

CONGRESS SPEAKERS' CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

In order to suit the convenience of the Speakers of some provinces, the Conference of Speakers and Presidents of Provincial Legislatures proposed to be convened by Mr B Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, will, it is learnt, be postponed to a later date.

The Speaker of the Assam Assembly has already intimated to Mr Sambamurthi that, having regard to the dates of the Budget session of the local Legislature, it may be impossible for him to attend the Conference if it is held on the 14th instant as orginally proposed

A similar communication, it is gathered, has now been addressed by the Bihar Speaker also. Besides, it may not be possible for the Bombay Speaker to attend the Conference if held on that date, as the Budget session of the Bombay Legislature begins on the 17th.—United Press.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS U P. CABINET MEETING

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

His Excellency the Governor attended to-day a meeting of the U. P. Cabinet for the first time since acceptance of office by the Congress. The meeting lasted several hours.

It is understood that the Cabinet reviewed the Cawnpore labour strike situation along with other matters regarding the administration.—United Press.

LUCKNOW: The Hon. Dr. Kailasnath Katju Minister for Justice and the Hon. Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, are leaving on Saturday for Allahabad.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.